THE

UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE,

AND

Official Advertiser.

To show what is done, and what should be done in office.

The functions of Office are the practical illustrations of the Constitution. { And every incumbent should feel himself an Exemplar of its wisdom.

Vol. I. WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1851. No. 9.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, COLUMBUS ALEXANDER, } Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS.—The United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser, *containing 32 super-royal octavo pages, is published monthly for* one dollar only, *per annum, payable invariably in advance—or five dollars for six copies ordered at any one time.*

Money lost in the Mail.

The loss of money passing through the mails, involves no more diminution of one's means, than an equal amount dropped in the streets: And yet there can be no doubt, that it creates a much greater degree of personal inconvenience, vexation and complaint. We are tender enough of our own failings, and are but too ready to make up with ourselves; and if the fault lie at our own door, and we must needs censure or condemn, it is with every circumstance of mitigation and allowance; we may find a moral compensation for the loss, and balance in our mind a sort of philosophical account of so much money, as the fit penalty of so much neglect or the fair price of salutary admonition to greater circumspection. There may have been no immediate occasion for the use of the money, and, if there were, we may forbear the enjoyment of the object proposed, and flatter ourselves with the notion of a superiority to the sense of the loss. On the other hand, money sent by the mail is set aside from the common fund. It is destined to a specific use, and if lost, it may, and generally does, not only call at once for a new appropriation, but often subject us to the painful condition of disappointing the just expectations, or laying ourselves open to the suspicion of violating our engagements, and acting with bad faith towards others. The doubt which hangs over the manner in which the remittance may have failed: the difficulty of knowing how to trace and recover the letter, if miscarried, or to obtain redress, or punish the depredator, if purloined, serve to keep the mind of the unhappy sufferer in a state of irritation. Unmindful of the former benefits he may have derived from the Post Office Department, he dwells upon this one loss, as an evidence of the general negligence or infidelity of its officers, and without much reflection, or common charity, indulges in general denunciations of them all; which, if the blame lie amongst them, are deserved only by some unknown one—but in most cases, are wholly undeserved by any. It is a pretty hard thing, let who will try it, to mean well, and labor hard for the comfort of others, and to get Monkey's allowance, or more kicks than half pence for your pains; but such we fear, is the inexorable condition of officers in general in this country, and of Postmasters

in particular. Perhaps now, that they are turned over as tributaries to the press, and forced by an ill-considered law to mail and deliver newspapers without compensation, the editors will magnanimously take them under their protection; and whilst enjoying these unrequited services, graciously see that they receive fair treatment, from the *rest* of the community.

The loss of a letter at any stage of its progress, from the moment it is directed and sealed by the writer, to the moment it is placed in the hands of the person, to whom it is addressed, is at once set down to the charge of the Post Office Department. But how many are there of such letters which never see the inside of a Post office: and how many, again, which having safely passed through the mails are as safely delivered at the office of their destination, to some person duly authorised by the person to whom they were addressed, to receive them? Instances have frequently been brought to light, in the large cities, of the dishonesty of servants and agents, who purloin the letters of their employers, in the way to, or from the office, and rifle their contents. Losses are sustained, or are, for a time, at least, believed to have been sustained by reason of the misdirection of letters, and that such cases are of frequent occurrence, must be evident, from the fact, of the occasional discovery of letters sent to an office in one city—by even intelligent and business men—for known persons or firms doing business in another! Men desirous to evade or protract the payment of an honest debt, have been known to resort to the expedient of promising or affirming a remittance never mailed. And on the other hand, remittances have been denied, about which there was never any difficulty, except that there was no proof provided to establish their receipt, or that they were insufficient to satisfy the cravings of folly and extravagance. A thoughtless youth, at a boarding school, was very recently, willing enough to impose upon a kind father, by such a pretence; but shocked at the idea of bringing suspicion upon the worthy Postmaster, finally relented, and acknowledged the remittance of fifty dollars which he had at first denied, only for the purpose of obtaining fifty more! Here we have a pretty little moral connected with so trivial a circumstance, as the delivery of a letter from a Post office. That boy might have supposed it quite a venial offence, to deceive a father, and thereby gain in advance a little more of that wealth, which was, perhaps, destined by inheritance, to be his own: but with all this, his heart was in the right place, and he could not stand the injury to be done to another. Had that boy persisted; had his pride been cherished to believe that, whilst reaping the fruits of deceit, he must, at whatever cost to himself or others, doggedly maintain his veracity, he might indeed, have embittered the life of another, but he would have steeled his heart and seared his conscience, and rendered valueless his own.

Besides the instances enumerated, and others which may occur to the reader, of losses not properly imputable to the Post Office Department, losses may arise from letters being missent, in the hurry and confusion of business. For the same reason they may be mislaid or overlooked, in the office either of mailing or delivery. They may, through mistake of name or otherwise, be delivered to the wrong person, and by him fraudulently retained and concealed; they may be negligently or ignorantly left in the smaller offices, if erroneously directed or sent to them, and not be properly returned by the Postmaster of those offices at the appointed time, to the dead-letter office. Letters have been known cunningly to attach and secrete themselves in the mail-bags, and whole mails have been destroyed by the sinking and burning of steamboats, and other accidents. And, lastly, losses happen from embezzlement or theft on the part of Postmasters or contractors, their assistants, clerks or agents; for we do not pretend that losses do not occasionally arise from negligence or fraud on the part of some one of the multitudinous agents of the Post Office Department; but only that they are habitually charged

with cases of which they are entirely innocent, and so severely berated that they might seem indeed—if their duties were not much more than their pay—but hired like Don Raphael, to bear the stripes that are due to others.

In cases of losses in the mail, the department takes upon itself the charge of enquiring into the cause, and if theft has been committed, of bringing the offender to punishment. Much of its success will depend upon the prudence and circumspection of the loser himself. He should at once furnish to the proper authority the most exact and minute statement of all the circumstances of the loss—but should avoid communicating them to others not contributing to the investigation, or otherwise giving alarm to the depredator, and inducing him to endeavor to cover up his tracks, give a false scent, and get out of the way of the officers of the department. Many letters supposed to be lost from being misdirected, or missent from accident, and otherwise, finally find their way into the dead letter office. No one, who has not some solid grounds to suspect a theft, should certainly conclude that his letter is absolutely lost, until the full time has elapsed for letters to be returned to that office, and the office has been heard from. This time may be stated at six months from the time the letter is mailed. Letters become *dead*, in the strict sense of the term, at the expiration of the fiscal quarter succeeding that in which they were mailed; but letters which are refused, or which cannot be delivered, are assimilated to dead letters, and are returned at the end of every month. This office is strictly mercenary in its proceedings, and takes no notice of any letter which has not money, or some other article of value in it. It well deserves its name, for it is insensible and even *dead* to all the gems that lie before it. Wit, sentiment, tears, sighs—alas! it heeds not, for it reads not—but removes the whole to the suburbs, and there mercilessly commits all to the common flames. If any of our readers desire to save his letter from this execrable fate, let him stick in it one of Latham's dollar notes. It may add interest to the letter if received, and will be certain to secure its return if it is not.

But in the event that the lost letter containing money, which was in point of fact delivered into one Post office and not delivered from the other, cannot be traced or recovered by the Department, and does not find its way to the dead letter office, what is the condition of the owner, and what, if any, his remedy for his loss? To this we reply, that he has no remedy whatever against the Post Office Department or the Government, and has a remedy against the Postmaster only in certain cases.

To protect itself against the reclamation of the losers, or to give proper information and caution to the people who use the mails, the Department, in its established regulations, has published the following notice:

"218.—Money, or other valuable things sent in the mail, is at the risk of the owner."

In like manner in respect to the Government, upon a memorial of Allen Farquhar, representing that he had lost the sum of $600, in a letter mailed at Steubenville, Ohio, for Philadelphia, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, reported on the 19th January, 1818, as follows:

"Admitting the facts to be as above stated, respecting the loss of the money, the Committee are of opinion that they form no solid ground for a claim upon the United States. Government established the Post Office Department for the accommodation of the citizens; but it never intended to become responsible for the safe transmission and delivery of all the letters and packages entrusted to this mode of conveyance; such a course would subject it to innumerable impositions. All that it promises, and all that it can perform, is to endeavor to employ none but faithful agents, to dismiss and to bring to condign punishment such as are found unfaithful, and if possible to recover and restore any property which may have been embezzled. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted."

These authorities would seem to be conclusive, both in respect to the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. As it regards the Judicial branch, not only can no appeal, in the shape of a suit as against the United States, be entertained by it; but if it could, it is very clear that its decisions would be such as have been made in England, from which we derive our Post office system as well as jurisprudence, and upon the principle of the decisions of whose courts, the report of the Senate Committee evidently proceeds, although it does not expressly refer to them.

It is stated in Angell on the law of carriers, that the common law knew no destinction, in respect to the liability of a common carrier, between a letter and any other thing; but when the Post office Department was established by law, the distinction was recognized, though with a diversity of opinion on the part of the judges, until Lord Mansfield decided, in the case against the Postmaster General for a bank bill stolen by one of the sorters of the letters, that "there was no analogy between the Postmaster and a common carrier, because the Postmaster has no hire, enters into no contract, and carries on no merchandise or commerce."

In respect to the remedy of the loser against the Postmaster, the same writer observes, that "it is also held in the United States, that Postmasters are merely public officers, appointed by and responsible to the Government—that a Postmaster is liable on a private action for damages arising from misfeasance, or for negligence, or want of ordinary diligence in his office; but for no other losses or injuries than those arising from ordinary neglect on his part."

In the case against Williamson, Postmaster of Belfast, Maine, for the act of his assistant in refusing to deliver a letter containing a prize list of a lottery, and delivering it to a person not authorized to receive it, in consequence of which the plaintiff sold for seventy-five cents, in ignorance, a ticket which had drawn $500, it was decided that "a Postmaster is liable for the acts of one whom he permitted to have the care and custody of the mails in his office, not having been sworn according to law." 2 Fairfield, 495.

In an action against McIlvoy, who was deputy of the Postmaster at Danville, Kentucky, and who, (the Postmaster residing at a distance,) had the principal management of the office, to recover $800, contained in a letter deposited in the office for transmission, and which was not received by the person to whom it was directed, there was a verdict for the plaintiffs, under charge of the Court, for gross negligence and inattention to the duties of his office. 2 Bibb, 211.

In an action of assumpsit against the executors of S. Bauman, Postmaster at New York, to recover $800 enclosed in a letter which was deposited in his office, and which was broken open by one Burlridge, a clerk in the office, it was decided that personal actions, founded on tort or misfeasance, die with the person, and that the action of assumpsit would not lie, because, although the clerk received the money, it was taken feloniously, and contrary to his duty and trust, and never came to the hands of the intestate. It did not appear that the clerk had been duly sworn, and the Court avoided giving any opinion whether the principal, if alive, would be responsible. 1 Johnson, 396.

On the motion for a new trial, in the joint action against Williamson, Postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina, and his deputy, Chapman, where the import of the evidence was that a letter containing money was delivered to Chapman, who acted as assistant, but was not sworn, to be mailed for Charleston, and that the money was abstracted before it reached Charleston, and probably at Columbia, the Court was of opinion "that the Postmaster is liable for a loss occasioned by negligence in his office; but that his deputy or assistant is not responsible to the party injured, although the loss is occasioned solely by his default, unless he is an officer of the department recognized by law; and if he is such an officer, he alone is responsible, and not the Postmaster."

New trial granted. 1 Brevard, 181. The case was reviewed by the Constitutional Court of Appeals, and the rule for a new trial made absolute. 2 Bay, 551.

In an action against Lynch, Postmaster at Pittsburg, for the contents of a letter sent to his office for distribution beyond, and there embezzled by one of his assistants, it was held that a Postmaster, though answerable for want of attention to the official conduct of his subordinates, is not responsible for their secret delinquencies; and an action, therefore, lies not against him for the purloining of a letter by a sworn assistant, appointed and retained by him in good faith. 8 Watts, 453.

In the case against Thomas Monroe, Postmaster at Washington, in which it appeared that a letter containing $2000 was received at his office for distribution on the 1st of August, and should have been sent along by the mail of the same day to its place of destination, and it was alleged that, in consequence of its not being sent until the succeeding day, the letter was lost, the Supreme Court decided that, when issue is taken upon the neglect of the Postmaster himself, it is not competent to give in evidence the neglect of his assistant. Where it is intended to charge a Postmaster for the negligence of his assistants, the pleadings must be made up according to the case, and his liability then will only result from his own neglect in not properly superintending the discharge of their duties in his office.

In order to make a Postmaster liable for negligence, it must appear that the loss or injury sustained by the plaintiffs was the consequence of the negligence. Parol evidence cannot be given that one set of written instructions from the Postmaster General superseded another set of written instructions. The instructions from the Postmaster General to the Postmasters, that they should be liable for their deputies or clerks, &c., only mean that they shall be liable in accounting with him officially for the revenue. He could not make them liable to individuals. 7 Cranch, 242.

Replies to our Correspondents.

1. A subscriber in Baltimore, very properly availing himself of his privilege of correspondence, inquires if a patent was issued about the year 1838 to J. O. C. for a certain invention, and if the said patent has expired, or can be renewed? Answer: No patent has been issued precisely such as he describes. A patent was issued to J. O. C., 29th May, 1824, for an invention, under a different name, though possibly designed to subserve the same uses. This patent expired on the 29th May, 1838, and cannot now be renewed, inasmuch as the 18th section of the act of 4th July, 1836, provides "that no extension of a patent shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which it was originally issued."

2. The Postmaster at O. F., Ill., inquires if a newspaper arrive at his office, and the postage is there paid, can the mail carrier carry it a few miles farther to the subscriber, living on his road? The like question is put by the Postmaster at F——, Md., in respect to the delivery of letters. The answer to both is, the carrier is at liberty, but is not obliged so to deliver letters or newspapers for the accommodation of the parties. And again: if a letter is mailed at his office, can he send it by private hand, to be remailed at another office for more speedy transmission? Answer; No. If the letter is regularly mailed, it must so remain until delivered; but the Postmaster may receive the letter, as the agent of the writer, and, without mailing it, despatch it by private hand to the second office, if there be no mail route between the two.

3. A subscriber in Baltimore county, Md., inquires if the troops called into the service of the State during the war of 1812, are entitled to the benefits of the act of 28th September, 1850? We think they are, although aware that the Pension Office has given intimations of a different opinion. The law embraces those who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment in *the military service of the United States.* It is entitled to a fair and liberal, rather than a strict and technical

construction. Troops embodied during the war, engaged in defending the country, and fighting its battles, were truly and practically in the *service* of the United States. But, besides this, the service of these troops has since been recognized and assumed by the United States, and their regular allowances of pay, subsistence, and other expenses, have been paid out of the national treasury. This subsequent recognition and assumption, in lieu of original enrolment, places these troops *(nunc pro tunc)* on the footing of troops *in the service* of the United States. Lastly, troops which served under such authority have suffered no disqualification thereby in respect to other allowances. The soldiers, when wounded, have received invalid pensions, and in cases of death, their widows and orphan children have received pensions, in the same manner precisely as if they had been originally called into the service of the United States. With a knowledge of this fact, Congress must be supposed to have intended to include equally in the benefits of this act, as well the militia called out by State authority, and whose service has since been assumed and paid for by the United States, as the militia called *directly* into their service.

We are not aware that the Commissioner of Pensions, or the Secretary of the Interior, has yet made a formal decision upon the subject. Some few warrants have undoubtedly already been issued for service under State authority, though perhaps upon certificates that did not enable the Commissioner to distinguish between that and the other description of service. We advise our correspondent to present his claim fully and frankly, and we have great confidence the decision will be such as he desires.

4. The Postmaster at P. G., Mo., in subscribing for the Postal Guide, propounds a number of questions touching his duties. We have sent him a full set, and in it he will find answers to the most of them, which we trust will prove satisfactory. It is not necessary for us to repeat what we have already stated in regard to the rule of the Department in supplying offices with balances, the disallowance of two cents for the delivery of printed matter, done up in letter form, the limitations and restrictions in the franking privilege, or the grounds of distinction between newspapers and pamphlets. In respect to the postage which would be chargeable on free matter passing through the mails, our correspondent is in error in supposing a report is now required. That part of the act of 1845 is superseded by the act of 1847, which allows the Post Office Department a gross sum for the transportation of free matter, and with it the necessity for making such returns.

5. The Postmaster at N. D., Indiana, states that since the establishment of his office, letters for it passing through S—— are stripped of their post bills in order that the Postmaster of that office may collect from him the postages. This is irregular and improper. Letters proper for the delivery of the former office should be forwarded to it, and with new post bills, not only for the convenience of the persons addressed, but the proper remuneration of the Postmaster. If packets of letters addressed to it are thus opened it subjects the Postmaster who does it to a penalty. The Postmaster also inquires if letters for France or other foreign countries can be franked as far as New York, or other office which may be at the port of departure? Answer; No.

6. The Postmaster at C. S., Tenn., asks if he will not lose, by mailing letters which had been returned to his predecessor, and been overlooked, and left in the office by him? Answer; No. His predecessor might lose, but he could not. These letters would come charged to his predecessor, as *unpaid letters received from other offices.* (Article 2d, account current.) His course would be to take a counter credit, (see article 9,) *by postage of letters forwarded overcharged and missent.* These entries being made, the letters would be in a condition to start afresh. They would be treated as ordinary letters by being entered in the post bill, and in the transcript of mails, and it would

make no difference in the accounts of the old Postmaster or the new, whether they were so remailed by the one or the other.

7. The Postmaster at G——, Ia., states, that transient newspapers are folded and directed, and then sent to the office where printed to be placed in the Post Office, in order to be mailed without prepayment of postage. In such cases it is the duty of the Postmaster, upon being satisfied of the facts, to refuse to forward them, and to return them to the owners. If, however, our correspondent means, as we rather suppose he does, that such papers come to his office for delivery instead of being received at it for transmission, we hardly know how he is to protect the Department from the imposition arising from this contrivance on the one hand, and the ignorance of, or inattention to it, of the Postmaster at the mailing office, on the other. We have already said that the presumption is that the Postmaster at the mailing office has collected the postage on transient papers, but if the Postmaster who delivers is satisfied, from his general practice or otherwise, that he has not collected the postage, he should himself collect it, upon delivering the papers. Postage collected on transient papers is to be entered in his regular newspaper account.

8. The Postmaster at S——, N. Y., states that he has made arrangements to remove to Ohio, and asks us to assist him in resigning his office! Smile not, our unofficial readers! The thing is not as easy as you might suppose, for the reason that the Post Office Department has found it necessary to provide by regulation—out of regard to the safety of its funds, as well as the convenience of the communities concerned—against sudden, capricious, or collusive resignations of Postmasters, and for another which may be divined from the sequel. Not supposing it incompatible with the position of the Postal Guide, as a neutral paper, to assist our friend in his difficulties, however it might be to recommend appointments or dismissals from office, we went to work, but to our dismay found there was a much more potent individual in the case. The member of Congress for the district had been written to upon the subject, and, until he was heard from, nothing could be done! We urged, persuaded, and even expostulated, but still we could not *get you out*. But cheer up! There is yet hope! Mr. John A. King is one of the kindest hearted men alive. Write to him; he will feel for your case, and for your sake, as well as ours, we are persuaded, will *assist you to resign*.

9. The Postmaster at S. S., N. Y., inquires if a letter comes to his office *undercharged*, and he corrects it by adding the additional postage, is he to enter the aggregate amount in the column of unpaid letters, and the additional charge in letters undercharged, article 4? Answer; certainly not. In that case you would twice charge yourself with the added postage. Put the postage as it comes charged to you, in article 2, and the postage you have added in article 4, and then you will stand charged with the proper postage on the letter, and that alone. Again: If a letter franked by a Postmaster weigh over half an ounce, is it chargeable with the entire postage on its weight, or only with the excess over half an ounce? Answer; with the excess only.

10. The Postmaster at I——, Pa., inquires if four newspapers are printed on one sheet, and all together do not exceed 1900 inches, are they each subject to the full newspaper postage? Answer: Yes. Such is the express direction of regulation 149.

11. The Postmaster at B——, Va., states that, during the period between the time of his appointment and qualification as Postmaster, and the time when his office was supplied with a mail-bag, and began to operate, he received a number of letters upon which postage was exacted by the neighboring Postmaster. He inquires if he was not entitled to the franking privilege during this period? Answer: he was; and the Postmaster who collected the postage improperly ought to refund it. Upon the subject of his carrying the mail until he can hear from the Depart-

ment, we may remark that for that species of service it refuses to allow compensation to a Postmaster. The objection does not apply to another, whom he might employ, and whose due performance of the trust he would officially supervise.

12. A subscriber residing at Lamartine, Wisconsin, states he enlisted in the army in 1835, re-enlisted in 1838, and 1841, and was discharged on civil process in 1842, and he inquires if he is entitled to the land under the act of 28th September, 1850. Answer: we consider him entitled if his service had any relation to any of the wars, the Creek, Florida and Black Hawk, which occurred during the period of his first and second enlistment. But it may be alleged that he was discharged on civil process, and did not serve out his third term of enlistment. We write for the benefit of others, as well as our correspondent, and therefore say that this fact can constitute no bar to his claim, for two reasons: that his right accrued under his former contracts, and cannot be affected by the manner of his discharge from service under the last. 2d. The law gives the bounty to all who have fulfilled certain conditions of service, with but three exceptions, and a discharge on civil process is not one of them. The exceptions are, 1st. "If it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted." 2d. Or "was *dishonorably* discharged." 3. If he has received, or is entitled under former acts.

13. The Postmaster at L——, Ia., inquires whether a Postmaster taking possession of an office after the regular quarter has commenced, has a right to exact the newspaper postage from subscribers? Answer: This postage is payable by law quarterly in advance. It is due on the 1st day of each quarter. The Postmaster in office on that day has the right to collect the quarter's postage, and to receive the commission thereon; but if he goes out of office on that or any succeeding day, without having collected the postage, his right ceases. It is then the duty of his successor to collect, who thereupon becomes entitled to the commission.

Decision in regard to Land Warrants for Substitutes.

We understand it has been decided by the Pension Office that, where a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, and then hired a substitute who served the residue of the term, both are entitled to buonty land under the provisions of the act of September 28, 1850, according to the actual amount of service rendered.—*Republic.*

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Chas. B. Stuart, as Engineer in Chief, from 1st December, 1850.

Chas. H. Haswell, as a Chief Engineer, from the 12th July, 1836.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

Theodore Florentin Schmidt, of New York, Vice-Consul of the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the State of New York.

S. Morris Waln, Vice-Consul of Austria, at Philadelphia, in the State, of Pennsylvania.

STATE DEPARTMENT

PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States.

Whereas information has been received, that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, in Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, in the court house, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, by calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the Laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aid, ing and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshal and his Deputies in recapturing the abovementioned prisoner; and I do, especially, direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall

have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, this 18th day of February, 1851.

[L.S.] MILLARD FILLMORE.

DAN'L WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 17, 1851.

Sir: Information has just been communicated to the President that a number of persons, principally people of color, in the city of Boston, did, a few days since, combine to prevent the execution of the law providing for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and did forcibly rescue a slave who had been arrested from the custody of the officers of justice. It is possible that the city authorities may find it necessary to call in the military force to aid in the execution of the law. If such should be the case, and the marshal or any of his deputies shall exhibit to you the certificate of the circuit or district judge of the United States in the State of Massachusetts, stating that, in his opinion, the aid of a military force is necessary to insure the due execution of the laws, and shall require your aid and that of the troops under your command, as a part of the *posse comitatus*, you will place under the direction and control of the marshal yourself and such portion of your command as may be deemed adequate to the purpose. If neither the circuit nor district judge should be in the city of Boston when the exigency above referred to shall occur, the written certificate of the marshal alone will be deemed sufficient for you to afford the requisite aid.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major GEORGE A. THOMAS, a commanding officer, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 17, 1851.

SIR: The Department has received information that a prisoner, arrested as a fugitive slave in Boston, was forcibly rescued from the deputy of the marshal of that district, on Saturday last, by lawless violence, in the very seat of justice of that city. When we had last advices he had not been recaptured. It therefore becomes necessary to take immediate measures for the execution of the law in this and all similar cases; and whilst it is hoped that the civil officers will stand in need of no military assistance from the forces of the United States, you are instructed that, if the marshal, or any of his deputies charged with the service of process by competent authority, shall produce to you the certificate of the justice or district judge of the United States that, in his opinion, combinations against the execution of the law of the United States exist in that district, too powerful to be overcome by the civil authority, you will promptly order the marines, or any other force under your command, to accompany and aid the marshal in making arrests, in preventing rescue, or in recapturing any person who has escaped or been rescued by virtue of any process in his hands. If, however, neither the justice nor district judge shall be present in the city of Boston at the time when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certificate from the marshal or deputy, and render the aid required.

To avoid any excess of authority, you will, in all such cases, direct the officer in command of the force herein described to receive, while on this service, the orders of the marshal or deputy, and act only in strict obedience thereto.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Commodore JOHN DOWNES, commandant United States navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts.

Landing of Liberated Slaves in Brazil.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1851.

The following translation of a communication addressed by the Chief of the Police at Bahia, Brazil, to the United States Consul, at that city, is published for the information of those whom it may concern, viz:

[TRANSLATION.]

In consequence of several commanders and masters of foreign vessels having brought to this port, on board of their vessels, liberated slaves, "homens libertos," probably unaware that such is expressly prohibited by the law of 7th November, 1831, I consider it necessary to inform you, in order that you may make it known to the subjects of your nation therein interested, that all commanders, masters, and mates, who may bring to this port liberated slaves, not Brazilian born, subject themselves to a penalty of one hundred milrees for every person so brought, and also to the expenses of their re-exportation, as directed by the 8th article of said law, and which I intend, for the future, to have rigorously enforced.

Secretary of the Police of Bahia, November 7th, 1850.

JOAO MAURICIO WANDERLEY,
Chief of Police.

To the CONSUL of the United States.

Trade with Chili

LEGATION OF CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, February 17, 1851.

By a recent law of the Chilian Congress, steamers of foreign nations are allowed to

make the coasting trade in the ports of the republic for the term of five years; and the same privilege, without limitation of time, is granted to all lines of foreign steamers that will place the ports of Chili in communication with the ports of other nations.

M. CARVALLO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Circular.

The following circular of instructions has been issued by the Treasury Department, in consequence of certain decisions recently made in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York:

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

FEBRUARY 4th, 1851.

The attention of this Department has been directed to the reports submitted of certain cases recently tried in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, in which the following decisions have been made:

That article of commerce imported under the denomination of *patent leather*, heretofore charged under the tariff act of 1846 with a duty of *thirty* per cent. ad valorem, as a manufacture of leather, is by that act entitled to entry at a duty of *twenty* per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule E, on "upper leather of all kinds," or in the 3d section of the act as an unenumerated article.

That certain *seeds*, as *mustard seed*, *cardamum seed*, *caraway seed*, *fenugreek seed*, charged under the said tariff act with a duty of *twenty* per cent. ad valorem, as "medicinal drugs in a crude state," provided for in schedule E, or as unenumerated articles provided for in the 3d section of the act, are exempted from the payment of duty, being comprehended in the provision in schedule I, for "garden seeds and all other seeds not otherwise provided for."

That *vermilion*, charged under the said act with a duty of *twenty-five per cent.* ad valorem, as a "mercurial preparation," provided for in schedule D, is entitled to entry at a duty of *twenty per cent.* ad valorem, as specified in schedule E.

In view of these decisions, and the reports submitted to the Department, affording no reasonable ground to expect any advantage to the revenue from further litigation in reference to the articles above mentioned, I have to advise you that, by the modifications which it is deemed expedient to make in the instructions of my predecessors, under which the duties have been levied on the said articles, their admission to entry is in future to be regulated as follows:

Glazed calf-skins, known in commerce at the time of the passage of the tariff act of 1846 as *patent leather*, and generally used for the upper leather for shoes and boots, to be admitted at a duty of *twenty per cent.* ad valorem.

Seeds, as mustard seed, cardamum seed, cummin seed, caraway seed, canary seed, fenugreek seed, and other seeds not otherwise provided for, to be exempted on entry from the payment of duty.

Vermilion although composed in part of mercury, to be admitted at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.

In cases where an excess of duty over the rates above mentioned has been exacted and paid under the protest on the importation of either articles referred to, under the tariff act of 1846, you are authorized and directed to issue the usual certified statements for return of the said excess.

THO. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Notes outstanding March 1, 1851.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 1, 1851.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	$138,261 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	23,850 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office	25,900 00
	$188,011 64
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, under acts prior to 22d July, 1846	150 00
	$187,861 64

M. NOURSE,
Acting Register.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States,

from 1st October to 31st December, 1850.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 4, 1851.

Receipts.

From Customs	$8,361,563 77
Lands	604,307 80
Miscellaneous sources	91,683 84
Loan of 1847, (Treasury notes funded)	74,250 00
	$9,131,805 41

Expenditures.

Civil Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse		$3,910,734 83
Indian Dept.	$1,756,124 29	
Pensions	126,521 74	
		1,882,647 03

Army &c.....	$4,219,296 35	Reimbursement of Treasury notes.....	74,427 67
Fortifications..	202,516 08		
	4,421,813 34		$15,175,518 23
Navy.....	3,034,472 81		
Interest, &c., on public debt, and Treasury notes.....	1,851,422 46	TOWNSEND HAINES, Register.	

Treasurer's Statement,

Showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and in the Mint and Branches, by returns received to Monday, 24th February, 1851, the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from depositories as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IN WHAT PLACE.	Amount on deposite.	Drafts heretofore drawn but not yet paid, though payable.	Amount subject to draft.
Treasury of United States, Washington, District of Columbia.....	$144,154 86	$28,023 21	$116,131 65
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts.....	1,643,857 31	63,442 53	1,580,414 78
Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York.....	2,955,327 94	339,693 65	2,615,634 29
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	391,274 46	32,350 69	358,915 77
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina.....	294,504 40	7,883 43	286,620 97
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana.....	309,436 89	169,808 06	139,628 83
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri.....	260,818 02	97,517 19	163,300 83
Depository at Buffalo, New York.....	2,192 45	613 35	1,579 10
Depository at Baltimore, Maryland.....	85,509 08	22,275 59	63,233 49
Depository at Richmond, Virginia.....	14,766 70	81 21	14,685 49
Depository at Norfolk, Virginia.....	14,058 01	11,788 97	2,269 04
Depository at Wilmington, North Carolina.....	4,138 02	1,594 40	2,543 62
Depository at Savannah, Georgia.....	47,924 79	2,157 53	45,767 26
Depository at Mobile, Alabama.....	187,657 73	28,441 74	159,215 99
Depository at Nashville, Tennessee.....	33,401 88	32,015 48	1,386 40
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	67,215 43	1,359 43	65,856 00
Depository at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	318 86	104 58	214 28
Depository at Cincinnati, (late,).....	3,301 37	–	3,301 37
Depository at Little Rock, Arkansas.....	30,985 35	12,875 79	18,109 56
Depository at Jeffersonville, Indiana.....	115,347 30	35,998 06	79,349 24
Depository at Chicago, Illinois.....	64,335 11	1,657 40	62,677 71
Depository at Detroit, Michigan.....	13,659 89	5,295 17	8,364 72
Depository at Tallahassee, Florida.....	9,966 48	5,368 88	4,597 60
Suspense account.....	$1,536 74	–	1,536 74	
Mint of the U. S., Philadelphia, Penn.	6,711,150 00	–	6,711,150 00
Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, North Carolina.....	32,000 00	–	32,000 00
Branch mint of the U. S., Dahlonega, Ga.	26,850 00	–	26,850 00
Branch mint of the U. S., New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1,100,000 00	–	1,100,000 00
	$1,536 74	14,564,152 33	$901,89 08	13,663,797 99
Deduct suspense account.....				1,536 74
				$13,662,261 25
Add transfers ordered.....				560,600 00
Nett amount subject to draft.....				$14,222,261 25

Transfers ordered to Treasury U. S., Washington, D. C.....	$100,000 00
Transfers ordered to Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, La.....	400,000 00
Transfers ordered to Depository at Norfolk, Virginia.....	60,000 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 26, 1851.

Operations of the Mint.

COINAGE IN FEBRUARY, 1851.

Pieces.	*Gold.*	
223,049	double eagles	$4,560,980
133,326	quarter-eagles	333,515
188,702	gold dollars	187,702
550,077	pieces	$5,082,997
	Silver.	
105,000	dimes	10,500
100,000	half dimes	5,000
	Copper.	
1,686,610	cents	16,861
2,441,687	pieces	$5,115,358

By the 15th of the present month it is expected that all deposits will be paid promptly upon the ascertainment of their value.

Gold bullion deposited for coinage:

From California	$2,860,000
Other sources	140,000
Total	$3,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

List of Patents,

Issued from the United States Patent Office during the four weeks ended, 25th February, 1851.

Delamar Kinnear, of Circleville, Ohio.—For improvement in Lard Lamps.

William Mt. Storm, of New York, N. Y.—For improved method of obtaining Motive Power.

Backus A. Beardsley, of Waterville, N. Y.—For improvement in Cooking Stoves.

Thomas H. Jones, of Philomath, Ga.—For improvement in Machines for preparing hides.

Enoch Burt, of Manchester, Conn.—For improvements in Fancy Check Power Looms.

Henry G. Thompson, of New York, N. Y.—For improved method of adjusting the packing of Rotary Engines.

Leonard Goodrich, of New York, N. Y.—For improved Ship's Light.

Sidney S. Hurlbut, of Racine, Wis.—For improvement in Grain Harvesters.

Charles Schofield and George J. Johns, of Albion, Ill.—For improved Scraper.

Samuel and Morton Pennock, of Kennett Square, Pa.—For improvement in seeding Apparatus of a seed planter.

Wm. O. Grover, of Boston, Mass., and Wm. E. Baker, of Roxbury, Mass.—For improvement in Sewing Machines.

John Osburn, of Hamden, Conn.—For improvements in operating the waste-gate in Hydraulic Rams.

Joseph E. Ware, of St. Louis, Mo.—For method of securing ranges of short plank in pavements.

E. H. Ashcroft, of Boston, Mass.—For Insulated Fusible Plug for Steam-boilers.

Thomas Champion, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improved Annular Steam-boiler.

Isaac H. Garretson, of Clay, Iowa.—For improvements in Hand Looms.

Philo S. Beers, of Hamden, Conn.—For improvements in machines for Turning Irregular Forms.

John A. Fry, of Edinburg, Va.—For improvements in tools for Tonging, Jointing, and Rebating.

Charles T. Judkins, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in Weaver's Heddles. Ante-dated December 10, 1849; dated February 18, 1851.

William Post, of Flushing, N. Y.—For improved Attachment for opening and closing Doors and Shutters.

Philip Rhodes, jr., of Pittsburg, Pa.—For improved Snatch-block.

Daniel H. Southworth, of New York, N. Y.—For improvements in Planing Machines.

Isaac Straub, of Cincinnati, O.—For improvement in Saw-mills.

James D. Willoughbly, of Scotland, Pa.—For improvement in apparatus for Raising and Carrying Water.

John Pepper, of Portsmouth, N. H., assignor to Charles Warren and Horatio G. Sanford, of Boston, Mass.—For improvements in Knitting Machines. Ante-dated August 25, 1850. Dated February 25, 1851.

Moses Pond, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in Cooking Ranges.

Marvin Smith, of New Haven, Conn.—For improvement in the Bellows of Musical Instruments.

Joseph B. Wilson, of Townsend's Inlet, N. J., and Stacy Wilson, of Kensington, Pa.—For improvement in applying Friction Rollers to Hubs and Axles.

John D. Beers and Isaac Winston, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvements in Planing Machines.

Thomas C. Avery, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in Electro-magnetic Engines.

Joseph Banks, of New York, N. Y.—For improved connexion for Beams and Columns of Iron Buildings.

Edward Clapp, of Dedham, Mass., assignor to Edward Clapp and George Alden, of Dedham, Mass.—For improvement in Sad-irons.

Theodore F. Engelbrecht, of New York, N. Y.—For improved Double-acting Spring Hinge.

Francis Hoguet, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Extension Tables.

William Sours, of Mount Jackson, Va.—For improvment in Cooking Stoves.

Abner Lane, of Killingsworth, Conn.—For improvement in machinery for turning Irregular Forms.

Henry W. Sabin and George Drew, of Canandaigua, N. York.—For improvement in Spring Hinges.

Thomas J. Sloan, of New York, N. Y.—For machine for arranging and feeding Screw Blanks.

Re-Issues.

Harmon Hibbard, of Henrietta, N. Y., assignor to William W. Reid, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in tanning leather by

tannin and acids. Patented October 16th, 1849, re-issued February 11th, 1851.

Horace Boardman, of Plattsburg, N. Y.—For improved arrangement of Steam-boiler and Furnace thereof. Patented, August 14, 1849. Re-issued February 25, 1851.

Designs.

Samuel A. House, of Mechanicsville, N. Y.—For design for Cooking Stoves.

Samuel A. House, of Mechanicsville, N. Y.—For design of Parlor Stoves.

Edward J. Delany, of Philadelphia, Pa.—assignor to George L. Heins, John L. Adamson, and Reuben Haas, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for Umbrella Stands. Dated February 18, 1851.

Samuel H. Sailor, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Warwick, Leibrandt & Co.—For design for Cooking Stoves.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington February 11, 1851.

General Orders—No. 8.

I...The rule governing the promotion of Graduates of the Military Academy, observed since 1842, has been modified by the War Department by substituting *Regiment*, for "Arm" as follows:

"Cadets serving as supernumerary officers of the Army, in virtue of their Brevets, will be successively promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade which may happen in the particular *regiment* to which they may have been attached, according to the order of rank established at the Military Academy"

II...With a view to equalize the chances of promotion according to their relative rank, the Bvt. 2d Lieuts. now attached to the Dragoon, Artillery and Infantry Arms, are permanently assigned to regiments as follows:

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Dragoons.

No.	Names.	Present Reg't.	Regiment to which permanently assigned.	Remarks
1	Charles W. Field,	2d Drag.	2d Dragoons.	*No change in original assignment to regiments and companies.*
2	Wm. T. Magruder,	1st Drag.	1st Dragoons.	
3	Lucius M. Walker,	2d Drag.	2d Dragoons.	
4	Robert Ransom, jr.,	1st Drag.	1st Dragoons.	
5	John P. Holiday,	2d Drag.	2d Dragoons.	
6	Wm. R. Calhoun,	1st Drag.	1st Dragoons.	
7	Robert Johnston,	1st Drag.	1st Dragoons.	
8	Thomas Bingham,	2d Drag.	2d Dragoons.	

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Artillery.

1	Hugh E. Dungan,	4th Art.	4th Art.	
2	Adam J. Slemmer,	1st Art.	1st Art.	
3	Richard Arnold,	1st Art.	3d Art. [Co.G.]	Transfer
4	Jas. P. Flewellen,	2d Art.	2d Art.	
5	John A. Mebane,	2d Art.	2d Art.	
6	Armistead L. Long,	2d Art.	3d Art. [Co.D]	Transfer
7	Amos Beckwith,	1st Art.	1st Art.	
8	Charles S. Winder,	4th Art.	4th Art.	

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Infantry.

No.	Names.	Present Reg't.	Regiment to which permanently assigned.	Remarks
1	Louis H. Marshall,	3d Inf.	3d Inf.	
2	Sam'l H. Reynolds,	1st Inf.	1st Inf.	
3	James McIntosh,	1st Inf.	8th Inf. [Co.G.]	Transfer
4	William P. Carlin,	6th Inf.	6th Inf.	
5	Francis H. Bates,	4th Inf.	4th Inf.	
6	Elisha G Marshall,	4th Inf.	5th Inf. [Co.C.]	Transfer
7	Nicholas B. Pearce,	7th Inf.	7th Inf.	
8	Austin L. Colcord,	4th Inf.	2d Inf. [Co.B.]	Transfer
9	Robert Macfeely,	4th Inf.	4th Inf.	
10	John W. Alley,	3d Inf.	3d Inf.	
11	William L. Cabell,	7th Inf.	7th Inf.	
12	James H. Wilson,	1st Inf.	1st Inf.	
13	Henry C. Bankhead	5th Inf.	5th Inf.	
14	Alden Sargeant,	6th Inf.	6th Inf.	
15	Robert G. Cole,	5th Inf.	8th Inf. [Co.I.]	Transfer
19	Joseph T. Haile,	1st Inf.	2d Inf. [Co.C.]	Transfer
17	James L. Corley,	6th Inf.	6th Inf.	
18	J. E. Maxwell.	3d Inf.	3d Inf.	
19	Fred'k M. Follett,	3d Inf.	8th Inf. [Co.H.]	Transfer
20	Donald C. Stith,	5th Inf.	5th Inf.	

III...The two Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Artillery and six, of Infantry, whose positions are changed, will proceed without delay to join the companies of the regiments to which they have been permanently assigned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:
R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1851.

General Orders—No. 9.

I...In lieu of the *ordinary* muster roll now retained by Company Commanders, a "Muster and *Pay* Roll" will be substituted, on which will be transcribed, by the Captain, the Paymaster's calculations relative to pay. There will then be required at each regular muster, one ordinary muster roll, and *three* "muster and pay rolls," the latter to be signed, in triplicate, by the soldier at the time of payment.

The object of this arrangement is to keep with the company records an exact account of each soldier's pay, with a view to the immediate adjustment of questions which frequently arise in respect to arrearages and dates of last payment.

II...To facilitate the final settlement of accounts of discharged soldiers, Recruiting and other officers will record on all Muster and Descriptive Rolls, the name of the *State*, as well as the town, where each recruit is enlisted.

III...Hereafter, officers charging for pay and allowances according to their brevet rank, will specify on their pay accounts, the nature of such command or service, and enumerate the Companies, Regiments, &c., or the authority under which the brevet rank has been exercised.

IV...The instructions of the Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War, of December 21, 1837, are republished for the guidance of all concerned: (See "General Orders," No. 79, of 1837.)

EXTRACT.

"Letters are frequently received at this De-

"partment, from officers of the Army, through "members of Congress, preferring claims, or "seeking redress of grievances, and too often "couched in language disrespectful to their "superiors in command. In such cases, they "will never be considered, however respecta- "ble the channel through which they come; "but under no circumstances is it necessary "for an officer to avail himself of any other "than the regular military channel. Claims "or remonstrances addressed to the Depart- "ment in temperate and respectful language, "will be promptly considered, and decided on "their merits, without prejudice or partiality, "according to the rules of equity or military "usage, where it governs the case; and, un- "der no circumstances, will such rules and "usage be departed from to favor or to wrong "any one."

V...The attention of officers of the Army is called to paragraph 919, of the "General Regulations," (1847.) Much inconvenience is experienced in the public offices in consequence of many officers affixing *only* their brevet rank to their official signatures.

VI...Ordnance Sergeants stationed at posts where there are no troops, will report themselves to the Adjutant General's Office by letter, on the last day of every month.

By command of Major General Scott:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1851.

General Orders—No. 13.

I...The following order received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 25, 1851.

The enormous expenditures of the Army, particularly in the Quartermaster's Department, and several instances of reckless extravagance that have recently been brought to its notice, have led the Department to infer that a more rigid economy might be practiced than has lately been observed.

Officers of every branch of the service are therefore notified, that in regard to allowances of every description a rigid adherence to the prescribed regulations will be strictly enforced.

Officers of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department will endeavor by every possible means to reduce the expenditures, particularly in the item of transportation.

No barracks or other building will be constructed unless by order of the Department, except such as are indispensably necessary for the immediate and temporary accommodation of the troops. See paragraphs 970 and 971, General Regulations of the Army, 1841.—These barracks must be of the cheapest kind, and in their construction, as well as in procuring fuel and forage, the soldiers should be employed more than they now are.

The Department confidently relies on the zealous co-operation of the officers in its efforts to reduce the expenditures as low as can be done consistently with the health and comfort of the troops. And the commanders on the frontiers should understand that officers of the staff are assigned to duty as their *Assistants*—that it is the duty of all commanding officers to watch over the public expenditures in every branch of service within their commands, and that for all excesses, such commanders are held responsible. In cases when this duty is neglected, the Inspector General and the Quartermaster General will make a special report for the action of the General-in-Chief, or Secretary of War.

C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

II...The following are the paragraphs of the "General Regulations" of 1841, cited above:

970...No barracks, quarters, or hospitals, shall be erected at the public expense, but by order of the Secretary of War, and according to plans which he shall have approved; and no officer, whatsoever may be his rank, shall make the slightest alteration in any plan of barracks, quarters, or hospital, so approved, without the order of the Secretary of War, communicated through the Quartermaster General. These restrictions do not extend to temporary huts, where troops may be compelled, by the unhealthiness of their positions, to leave their quarters during the summer season, or where, from the circumstances of the service, they may be required to occupy positions on the Indian frontier, in advance of the established posts.

971...No changes or alterations are to be made in the barracks, quarters, or hospitals, at permanent or established posts, but by the authority of the Secretary of War, communicated through the Quartermaster General; should any change or alteration involving expense, be made without such authority, the officer causing it shall not only be charged with the whole expense incurred, but also with that of restoring the barracks, quarters, or hospitals thus altered, to their former condition.

By command of Major General Scott:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 6, 1851.

General Orders—No. 14.

I...The following act of Congress relating to the military establishment of the United States is published officially to the Army:

AN ACT to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all soldiers of the Army of the United States, and all soldiers who have been, or may hereafter be, of the Army of the United States, whether regulars or volunteers, and who have contributed, or

may hereafter contribute, according to section seven of this Act, to the support of the Military Asylum hereby created, shall, under the restrictions and provisions which follow, be members of the said asylum, with all the rights annexed thereto.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the good government and attainment of the objects proposed by the institution aforesaid, the General-in-Chief commanding the Army, the Generals commanding the Eastern and Western geographical military divisions, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Paymaster General, the Surgeon General, and the Adjutant General, shall be, *ex officio*, Commissioners of the same constituting a Board of Commissioners, a majority of whom shall have power to establish, from time to time, regulations for the general and internal direction of the institution, to be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval; and may do any other act or acts necessary for the government and interests of the same, as authorized herein.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the institution shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor and a secretary, for each separate site of the asylum, the latter to be also treasurer; and the said officers shall be taken from the Army, and appointed or removed, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons, members of the Army asylum, according to section one, shall be entitled to the rights and benefits herein conferred, and no others, viz: every soldier of the Army of the United States who shall have served or may serve honestly and faithfully twenty years in the same, and every soldier and every discharged soldier, whether regular or volunteer, who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the service and in the line of his duty, rendering him incapable of further military service, if such disability has not been occasioned by his own misconduct: *Provided*, That no deserter, mutineer, or habitual drunkard, shall be received without such evidence of subsequent service, good conduct and reformation of character as the Commissioners shall deem sufficient to authorize his admission.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any soldier admitted into this institution, for disability as aforesaid, and who shall recover his health, so as to fit him again for military service, (he being under fifty years of age) shall be discharged: *Provided*, That any pensioner on account of wounds or disability incurred in the military service, although he may not have contributed to the funds of the institution, shall be entitled to all the benefits herein provided, upon transferring his pension to said asylum, for and during the period that he may voluntarily continue to receive such benefits.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the foregoing sections shall not be extended to any soldier in the regular or volunteer service who shall have been convicted of felony, or other disgraceful or infamous crimes of a civil nature, since he shall have been admitted into the service of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the support of the said institution the following funds shall be set apart, and the same are hereby appropriated: Any unexpended balance of the appropriation made March second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, now remaining in the Treasury, for the benefit of discharged soldiers disabled by wounds; the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and nineteen cents, levied by the Commanding General of the Army of the United States in Mexico, during the war with that republic, for the benefit of the soldiers of the United States Army, regulars and volunteers, engaged in that war, but taken possession of as funds of the United States and placed in the Treasury; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of courts martial, over and above any amount that may be due for the reimbursement of Government, or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion: all moneys, not exceeding two-thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund, and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses of the year; and all moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers, which now are, or may hereafter be, unclaimed for the period of three years subsequent to the death of said soldier or soldiers, to be repaid by the Commissioners of the institution, upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased: *And provided also*, That from the first day of the month next after the passage of this act, there shall be deducted from the pay of every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private of the Army of the United States, the sum of twenty-five cents per month, which sum so deducted, shall, by the Pay Department of the Army, be passed to the credit of the Commissioners of the Army asylum, who are hereby also authorized to receive all donations of money or property, made by any person or persons for the benefit of the institution, and hold the same for its sole and exclusive use: *Provided*, That the deduction of twenty-five cents per month from the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates of regiments of volunteers, or other corps or regiments, raised for a limited period, or for a temporary purpose or purposes, shall only be made with their consent.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners of this institution, by and with the approval of the President, be and the same are hereby authorized and required to procure for immediate use, at a suitable place or places, a site or sites for the Military Asylum, and if the necessary buildings cannot be procured with the site or sites, to have the same erected, having due regard to the health of the locations,

facility of access, to economy, and giving preference to such places as, with the most convenience and least cost, will accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners, with the approval of the Secretary of War, prepare the necessary rules and regulations for the government of said institution, and cause the same to be fitted and furnished for the immediate reception of those persons provided for in this act, and that the Secretary of War report upon the execution of this duty, at the next session of Congress.

Approved, *March* 3, 1851.

II...The attention of officers of the Pay Department is particularly directed to the 7th section of this Act.

By command of Major General Scott:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

Movement of Troops.

One hundred and fifty recruits left Fort Wood, New York, February 9, for the 8th Infantry, in Texas, under the command of Bvt. Capt. J. P. McCown, 4th Artillery.

Forty-five recruits left Carlisle Barracks, Pa., February 15, for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the Mounted Riflemen, under the command of Bvt. Lieut. D. M. Frost, Mounted Riflemen.

The General Service recruits at Jefferson Barracks have been assigned to the 7th Infantry.

Casualties.

Capt. Isaac S. K. Reeves, 1st Artillery, died at Flushing, New York, 22d February, 1851.

Brevet Major Wm. S. Henry, 3d Infantry, died at New York, 5th March, 1851.

List of Arrivals

Of Officers of the Army in Washington, during the month of February, 1851.

February	1.	Captain J. H. Simpson, Topographical Engineers.
"	3.	Major John Symington, Ordnance Department.
"	"	Lt. Col. Francis Taylor, 1st Art.
"	5.	Lt. Col. Henry Bainbridge, 7th Infantry.
"	8.	Major Henry Hill, Pay Dept.
"	9.	Lt. O. H. P. Taylor, 1st Drag.
"	11.	Asst. Surg. J. Simpson, Medical Department.
"	12.	Major John Sedgwick, 2d Art.
"	"	Major R. S. Ripley, 2d Art.
"	"	Brig. Gen. I. G. Potter, Engineer Department.
"	"	Lieut. J. E. Slaughter, 1st Art.
"	"	Capt. J. G. Foster, Eng. Dept.
"	13.	Brig. Gen. J. B. Walbach, 4th Artillery.
"	"	Major I. I. Peck, 2d Art.
"	15.	Lt. W. T. Magruder, 1st Drag.
"	17.	Assist. Surg. C. M. Hitchcock, Medical Department.
"	"	Capt. C. G. Merchant, 8th Inf.
Feb.	18.	Capt. G. W. Lay, 6th Infantry.
"	"	Lieut. Col. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department.
"	"	Lieut. O. H. Tillinghast, 1st Art.
"	22.	Surg. R. C. Wood, Med. Dep.
"	"	Lieut. G. E. Pickett, 8th Inf.
"	24.	Lieut. A. H. Seward, 5th Inf.
"	"	Capt. H. Brown, 3d Art.
"	25.	Major C. H. Larnard, 4th Inf.
"	"	Lieut. Col. W. R. Montgomery, 8th Infantry.
"	"	Capt. G. Granger, Mount. Rifles.
"	"	Brig. Gen. H. Staunton, Quarmaster Department.
"	"	Assist. Surg. C. M. Hitchcock, Medical Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval Intelligence from the East Indies.

Extracts of Despatches from Commander W. M. Glendy, *commanding United States ship Marion, to the Navy Department:*

United States Ship Marion,
Macao, China, Oct. 18, 1850.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I reached my present anchorage on the 11th instant, from Whampoa, where I had been for a month past for the protection of American interests, as stated in my last letter. I returned to this port, both for the purpose of recruiting the health of the crew, which had become much impaired from dysentery and fever, and to provision the ship; the latter part of which having been accomplished, and the crew much improved in health by the change to a more favorable climate, I am now ready to sail at an hour's notice, should the services of the ship be demanded by our Charge d'affaires *ad interim* at Canton.

* * * * * * *

It affords me sincere pleasure to state that since the acquisition of California a new channel for the enterprise of our countrymen has been opened, and our East Indiamen, instead of coming to China direct, as heretofore, obtain valuable freights to California, and from thence out to Canton or Shanghai for teas and silks; and such is the superiority of our vessels over those of other nations that they command two pounds sterling more for freight per ton, direct to England, since the repeal of the navigation laws.

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I am sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. M. GLENDY, *Commander.*
Hon. Wm. A. Graham,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

United States Ship Marion,
Macao, China, November 27, 1850.

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to enclose the report of the executive officer in charge of the "Marion," at the time of the dreadful calamity which befel the Portuguese frigate "Donna Maria 2d," on the 29th ultimo; also a translated copy of a communication from the council of government of Macao.

Permit me, sir, to remark that the conduct of Lieutenant A. M. Pennock, on the occasion of this trying and melancholy event, is deserving of the approbation of the Department; as much for the prompt measures adopted by him for the rescue of the men, as the disposition he made to preserve the "Marion," in the event of the burning vessel drifting down upon us.

But one of those rescued survives—all the rest have perished!

* * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. M. GLENDY, *Commander.*
Hon. Wm. A. Graham,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

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United States Ship Marion,
Typa Anchorage, October 31, 1850.

Sir: I feel it a duty, which I owe to the officers and crew of this ship, to report their noble conduct on the melancholy occasion of the blowing up of the Portuguese frigate "Donna Maria 2d," lying within one cable's length of us. It was a moment to try men's souls, and nobly did they sustain the trial. No confusion of any kind took place; all orders were promptly obeyed; and, even when our destruction seemed inevitable, it was unnecessary to reiterate an order.

The explosion took place at two hours twenty minutes, P. M., on the 29th instant; our ship was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, and was thought to be on fire, but the cloud soon passed away. God in his infinite mercy had spared us. In less than ten minutes after the explosion, our launch, second and third cutters, were alongside of the wreck, and took from it, and out of the water, nine men, the only survivors of the ill-fated ship. They were brought on board this vessel in a horribly mangled state; two of them, one a midshipman, died upon our decks. Every attention was paid them by Dr. Shippen, who also volunteered his services for any other duty that I might think proper to assign him. The boats were manned by volunteers, and were commanded by Acting Lieutenants Aulick and Wilkes, and the boatswain, Mr. Burdett. My heart swelled with national pride when I beheld those officers and men, regardless of personal danger, forcing their way through floating and burning timbers, to the rescue of their fellow-creatures. They had scarcely left the wreck before it was enveloped in flames. Acting Lieutenant Aulick volunteered to return and extinguish the fire, the safety of this ship being considered dependent upon it. But another explosion occurred, and the attempt was forbidden.

Purser White and the gunner, Mr. Stocking, stood by to drown the magazine, and when their services were no longer required there, Mr. White volunteered for any other duty. Midshipmen Laughlin and Mr. Macauley (captain's clerk) were on deck the whole time, and did all that men could do. Mr. Marcelle (sailmaker,) and Mr. Underwood (purser's steward) stood by the shell-room.

Dr. Lockwood, Acting Master Jones, Lieutenant of Marines Broome, Passed Midshipman Whiting, and Mr. Rustic, (carpenter,) who were on shore at the time, promptly repaired on board, and were ready for any emergency.

Much care and attention were paid to the wounded by Lieutenant Broome, who superintended their removal from our ship to the boats.

I am sorry to report that one of our men, Charles Jenkins, (seaman,) who was a boat-keeper at the time of the explosion, was severely wounded by a bolt.

While our boats were rescuing the survivors, those on board were actively employed in guarding the ship from fire, and in preparing to shift her berth in case the floating and burning wreck drifted down upon us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. M. PENNOCK,
Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
To Commander Wm. M. Glenoy,
Commanding United States Ship Marion.

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Translation of a letter from the Portuguese authorities at Macao.

Government of the Province of Macao,
Simor, and Solor.

Most Illustrious Sir: The most excellent, the council of government of this province, deeply penetrated by a sense of the noble and intrepid conduct of the officers and men belonging to the corvette under your command, on the 29th of last month, on the occasion of the disaster which occurred to her most faithful majesty's frigate "Donna Maria 2d," has charged me to express to you in their name their profound acknowledgment of the important, as well as opportune and courageous service, rendered on that day by all belonging to the said corvette; whose generous and intrepid endeavors to save the lives of the unfortunate victims of that calamity, made at a moment of such imminent risk to their own vessel, have called forth the unqualified admiration, not only of the council of government, but of all the inhabitants of this city.

The council of the government begs, therefore, that you will accept the sincere expression of their gratitude, and transmit the same to all on board the vessel under your command, whose brave conduct has excited the admiration of all those who were present, as well as reflected credit upon the navy to which they belong.

The said council avail themselves of this opportunity to congratulate you on the almost miraculous escape of the "Marion" from the imminent danger to which she was exposed, by her proximity to the frigate "Donna Maria 2d;" from the effects of whose explosion, they learn with much satisfaction, she sustained no injury. May God preserve you!

Macao, November 2, 1850.
(Signed) ANTO. JE. DE MIRANDA,
Secretary of Government.
To Commander Glendy, U. S. ship Marion.

Explosion of the Portuguese Frigate.

The Macao *Boletin do Governo* of November 16, received by the Canada, contains an account of the fearful blowing-up of the Portuguese frigate Donna Maria II. The *Boletin* says:

"The Donna Maria II. was a teak-built ship, about forty years old, strong, and capable of much service; but great as is her loss, it is nought to the grief and pain for that of nearly the whole of her gallant crew. Of two hundred and twenty-four men, one hundred and eighty-eight perished in the explosion, amongst whom were her commander, Francis de Assis Silva, five lieutenants, one midshipman, the assistant surgeon, and the purser."

The same paper speaks in high terms of praise of the officers and men of the United States sloop-of-war Marion:

"We may not finish this article without making honorable mention of the officers and crew of the American corvette Marion, who, having happily got rid of the immense danger to which they were exposed by their proximity to the burning ship, gave the most prompt and effectual assistance which it was possible to give at such a conjuncture. At imminent risk, and whilst explosions of small movable magazines were continually occurring, ten men were picked up out of the water, or taken from the burning hull. Such intrepidity, with arduous endeavor, is beyond all praise, and well merits the commendations of the council of the government, as published in the parte official of this number."

The Yorktown—Honorable Acquittal of Commander Marston.

We learn with sincere pleasure that Commander John Marston, of this city, who was recently tried by a naval court martial, in connexion with the loss of the United States sloop-of-war "Yorktown," has been fully and honorably acquitted. This result was anticipated by his many friends in this city. The following extract from the record of the proceedings of the court is, it will be seen, entirely conclusive:

"The statements of the parties being thus in possession of the court, the court was cleared for deliberation; and, after having carefully and maturely weighed and deliberated upon the evidence and exhibits in the case, the court is of opinion that the specification in the first charge is not proved, and does therefore adjudge the accused not guilty of the first charge. That the specification in the second charge is not proved, and does therefore adjudge the accused not guilty of the second charge. The court does, therefore, honorably acquit the accused, Commander John Marston, of all blame in the loss of the United States sloop-of-war Yorktown. The court also thinks proper to state, that in arriving at this opinion and judgment, as expressed, the evidence and exhibits in the case fully justify the opinion that the loss of the United States sloop-of-war Yorktown was occasioned by a current extraordinary and unusual, both in strength and direction, against which, under the circumstances of the case, no human skill and foresight could have provided."

The court consisted of Captain David Geisinger, President; Captain B. Dulany, Captain F. Forrest, Commander D. G. Farragut, Commander Thomas A. Dornin, Commander G. Adams; and Thomas C. Tabb, Judge Advocate. Josiah Randall, Esq., was counsel for Commander Marston.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Assistant Surgeons U. S. N.

The following Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, examined by the Medical Board recently convened at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, have been found qualified for promotion, and passed, viz:

Robert T. Macoun, Passed Assistant Surgeon, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard McSherry.

William A. Harris, Passed Assistant Surgeon, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Wall.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry O. Mayo, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon William A. Harris.

Of the candidates examined for admission into the service as Assistant Surgeons, the following have been found qualified, viz:

No. 1. Samuel F. Cowes, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
No. 2. Jacob S. Dungan, Philadelphia.
No. 3. George Peck, New York.
No. 4. Charles F. Fahs, York, Pennsylvania.
No. 5. Jenks H. Otis, Boston.
No. 6. Frederick Horner, jr., Warrenton, Virginia.
No. 7. James B. Whiting, Norfolk, Va.
No. 8. Randolph Harrison, Cartersville, Va.
No. 9. W. E. Wysham, Baltimore, Md.
No. 10. Albert Shriver, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 11. Thomas Le Page Cronmiller, Savage Factory, Maryland.
No. 12. E. Drayton, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 13. Wm. L. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn.
No. 14. John C. Coleman, Halifax Courthouse, Virginia.
No. 15. J. Page Hopkins, Winchester, Va.
No. 16. Richard H. Cowman, Annapolis, Maryland.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Operations.

List of Post Offices which have been established, discontinued, and the names of which have been changed, during the five weeks ending on the 1st March, 1851.

Office.	County.	Postmaster.
	MAINE.	
No. Sedgwick	Hancock	Ep'hm Closson
N. Raymond	Cumberland	Wm. Small, jr.
North Union	Lincoln	Samuel Stone
North Acton	York	Asa Sweet
Monroe Centre	Waldo	Sam'l White, jr.
Readfield D'pt	Kennebec	B. F. Melvin
East North Yarmouth	Cumberland	Isaac S. Dunn

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Gonie	Strafford	C S Whitehouse
Pittsburg	Coos	J. Washburn
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Mt. W'shingt'n	Berkshire	H. W. Lamson
Saundersville	Worcester	Gilbert C. Taft
CONNECTICUT.		
So. Manchester	Hartford	Ward Cheney
Laysville	New London	S. E. W Johnson
Cobaltville	Middlesex	Charles F. Rich
VERMONT.		
So. Bradford	Orange	H. W. Bayley
So. Ryegate	Caledonia	Cha's Stewart
NEW YORK.		
Lakeland	Suffolk	Edgar F. Peck
Webb's Mills	Chemung	J. V. Mapes
Rural Hill	Jefferson	P. Hungerford
East Shelby	Orleans	Ed Fuller, jr
Tottenville	Richmond	John Totten
W't Onondaga	Onondaga	Myron Clift
Red Jacket	Erie	A. Whitemore
Ogden	Monroe	G. C. Howard
Marshfield	Erie	John Potter
East Eden	Erie	J. G. Dayton
Clarksburg	Erie	Simeon Clark
East Scott	Cortland	Alvin Kellog
Cedar Lake	Herkimer	Anson Rider
Neperan	Westchester	N W Tompkins
Fly Creek	Otsego	Ceylon North
Garrison's	Putnam	John Garrison
East Parish	Oswego	G. D. Comstock
Sand's Mills	Westchester	Job Sands
Weston	Steuben	L. Compton
Morganville	Genesee	G. Lathrop
Verona Mills	Oneida	S. Rathburn
Bentley's Cors	Jefferson	Elisha Bentley
Whitney's Corners	Jefferson	Carey Z. Eddy
West Berlin	Rensselaer	Ira Allen
NEW JERSEY.		
Fillmore	Monmouth	Wm. Jackson
Cookstown	Burlington	Jos. M. Reeves
Williamstown	Camden	Henry Tice
New Lisbon	Burlington	E. Oliphant, jr.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Shanksville	Somerset	Josiah Brant
Saltlick	Fayette	A. Cooper
Lenoxville	Susquehannah	S. D. Tompkins
Kessler's	Northampton	Philip Kessler
Key Stone	Perry	H. Foulke
Ariel	Wayne	Wm. L. Lesher
Bossermans Ms	Perry	Geo. Merkle
Moss Side	Alleghany	Arch. McLees
Woodland	Clearfield	F. P. Hurxthal
Monroeville	Alleghany	Joel Monroe
Robinsonville	Bedford	W. Robinson
Shehola	Pike	D. C. King
Texas	Lycoming	Wm. Foote
Yohogany	Westmoreland	Alex'r Fulton
New Freedom	York	E. W. Free
Pike Valley	Potter	Calvin Carnck
Vogansville	Lancaster	Mark S. Groff
Cambridge	Lancaster	Jno. W. Irwin
So. Hermitage	Lancaster	John McGill
Turtleville	Union	M. H. Taggart
Hector	Potter	J. Sunderlin
Stembersville	Monroe	Dan'l Stember
Dry Valley	Union	Jos. Metman
Long Valley	Monroe	Jacob Krisge
Sabinsville	Tioga	C. P. Douglass
Chesnut Ridge	Union	S. R. Baum
N. Kingstown	Cumberland	A. H. Zorger
Merta	Jefferson	Jno. Philliber
Williston	Potter	L. Warren
St. Peter's	Chester	Jos. Millard
N. Mt. Pleasant	Monroe	Jos. Moyer
Six Mile Run	Bedford	A. W. Evans
Stewart's Run	Venango	Ira Copeland
Kratzersville	Union	H. Heiser
Clifford	Susquehanna	John Halstead
Burtville	Potter	Seth Hackett
Stillwater	Columbia	J. McHenry
Central	Columbia	Peter Hess
Camptown	Bradford	A. G. Grant
Ox Bow	Wyoming	Cyrus Shaw
Henrysville	Monroe	James Henry
Shermn's Da'e	Perry	John Lauck
DELAWARE.		
Gumborough	Sussex	S. N. Hearn
H. Clay Fac'y	Sussex	J. Stephens
MARYLAND.		
Mount Olive	St. Mary's	H'y Goodrich
VIRGINIA.		
Cheat Riv Dep	Preston	Pat. O'Conner
Alto	Louisa	John Swift
Pleasant Hill	Fayette	Philip Blume
Waterloo	Fauquier	John Ambler
Peck's Run	Barbour	W H Browning
Hargrove's Tn	Nansemond	Jas. Hargrove
Canicello	Rockbridge	A. N. Bell
Meredith's Tav	Monongalia	Wm. Meredith
Amittsville	"	James Amitt
True Blue	Botetourt	W. D. Crouch
Indian Valley	Floyd	Rob't Philips
Rich Creek	Logan	F. Hinchman
Macksburg	Giles	J. McElrath
Rose Grove	Appomattox	S. D. Davidson
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Rusk	Surry	P. B. Roberts
Lake Comfort	Hyde	Reub'n Benson
Danbury	Stokes	Fer'd Dalton
Peach Tree	Cherokee	J. R. Sudduth
Morgan's Cr'k	Orange	Alex. Hunter
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Ridgeway	Fairfield Dist.	J N Rosbrough
Little R'r Dep't	Richland "	Th. R. Center
Calk's Ferry	Lexington "	W W Holeman
Rocky Well	Lexington "	G. J. Hooks
Beach Island	Edgefield "	Th. M. Foster
Hope Station	Lexington "	H. J. Epting
Selkirk	Marion "	Neill Alford
White Pond	Barnwell "	J. B Armstrong
Butlersville	Anderson "	James Jones
Horse Creek	Lexington "	David Fridell
GEORGIA.		
Tiger	Rabun	Harris Cannon
Woodville	Green	W. H. Scovell
Tallokas	Lowndes	P. O. Wing
Craftsville	Elbert	W. Craft
Oak Ridge	Merriwether	C. J. Clower
Nochway	Randolph	S. J. Thomas
Brick Store	Newton	I. H. Parker
ALABAMA.		
Crawford's C'e	St. Clair	C. G. Beason
Newtonville	Fayette	G. A. Shelton
MISSISSIPPI.		
Iron W'd Bluff	Itawamba	H. W. Stegall
Leighton's	Yalla Busha	John T. Leigh
Palmetto	Pontotoc	John A. Boyd
Yellow Creek	Tishemingo	B. D. Dean

LOUISIANA.		
Desrayauxv'e	Rapides Par.	J. Desrayaux
TEXAS.		
Caledonia	Rusk	S. P. Allen
Fort Duncan	Kinney	Geo. Van Ness
Southerl'dSp's	Bexar	J. Southerland
La Mar	Refugio	Jas. W. Byrne
Copano	Refugio	W. Lambert
Unionville	Cass	J. B. Thompson
ARKANSAS.		
Round Bottom	Izard	Jno. Lancaster
Sylamore	Izard	T. S. Rudolph
Hamburg	Ashley	M. C Trammell
Wolf Bayou	Independence	John Reeves
Petit Jean	Yell	Thos. N. Hart
TENNESSEE.		
Cumberland	Grundy	W. G. Gwinn
Montrose	Smith	Wm. Belcher
North Bend	Lawrence	Geo. A. Potts
Nicholson's M	Jefferson	A.M.Nicholson
Bluff Springs	Gibson	J. E. Merrick
Huntsville	Scott	Calvin Looper
Rusk	Haywood	Ichab'dHerring
Nero	Henderson	Edm. Knowles
KENTUCKY.		
Laurel Fork	Bath	John Latham
Stanton	Bracken	Sam'l Hedges
Green's Store	Scott	Geo. Mallory
George'sCreek	Lawrence	R. Burgess
OHIO.		
Dunkinsville	Adams	John Chambers
Saltpetre	Washington	D. Hendershot
West Barre	Fulton	Amos Taft
Tymochtee	Wyandott	J. H. Williams
Decaturville	Washington	P. Shrader, jr.
Doylestown	Paulding	D. Ridemour
North Union	Washington	Joel Gilbert
Wheat Ridge	Adams	W. B. Brown
Tully	Van Wert	John Lair
Brennersville	Preble	Phil. Riechard
Dry Fork	Hamilton	Wm. Morgan
CranberryPr'e	Mercer	John Simison
West Newton	Allen	JohnM.Shields
Leipsic	Putnam	R. J. Lawrey
Butternut R'ge	Sandusky	W. E. Lay
W.Wil'msf'ld	Ashtabula	H. Tickner
W.Kell'gsville	"	Samuel Moffitt
Allen Centre	Union	Reuben Foote
Alum Run	Monroe	S. Hendershot
MICHIGAN.		
Sebewa	Ionia	Benj. D. Weld
Pine Creek	Calhoun	James Winters
Riga	Lenawee	R. W. Knight
Venice	Shiawassee	C. Wilkinson
Prairie River	Branch	Richard A.Vail
Alton	Kent	W. White
Maple Grove	Barry	Joel Hyde
INDIANA.		
Albany	Delaware	Thomas Lewis
Crittenden	Howard	I. Hayworth
Williamson	Owen	S.R.Youngman
Bloom	Rush	George Hittle
Warrenton	Gibson	Joshua Duncan
Kinderhook	Pike	Jas. Madison
Fruit Hill	Vigo	John Bell
Sandy Ridge	Steuben	James A. Segur
Carpenter's Ck	Jasper	J. Downing
Alder Creek	Dubois	SWPostlethw'e
Fitch	Cass	Wm. Tucker
Bogus Run	Starke	D.G.Hathaway
Alfont	Madison	H.W. Moulden
ILLINOIS.		
Fulton Centre	Fulton	W. K. Nichols
Higginsville	Vermillion	Wm. Magness
Ox Bow	Putnam	A. Hannum
Argo	Carroll	Robert Art
Flat Rock	Crawford	Wm. Maxwell
Mt. Liberty	Marion	Hugh Gibson
MISSOURI.		
Crittenden	Daviess	W. N. Pryor
Milldam	Madison	D. Whitener
Fillmore	Andrew	Wm. Snuffin
Patterson	Wayne	John Kemper
Elm Woods	Saline	M. Woodfin
Lane's Prairie	Osage	W. L. Pinnell
Elk Grove	Saline	A. Larsh
Blanche	Lafayette	WSDrummond
Sulphur Lick	Lincoln	J. Gilliland
South Bend	Lawrence	And'w Wilson
Pilot Knob	Madison	Jos. J. Brady
Bailey's Creek	Osage	John Harris
IOWA.		
Blakesburg	Wapello	Wm. Kinder
Nodaway	Page	R. F. Connor
Rapids	Boon	John Dawson
Adamsville	Davis	Benj. Adams
Troy	Davis	H. W. Briggs
Coonville	Pottowata'e	L. T. Coon
Castle Grove	Jones	B. Beardsley
Dawsonburg	Fremont	Jacob Dawson
Pilot Grove	Lee	Jonathan Jones
Spring Grove	Linn	J. H. Walton
WISCONSIN.		
Barton	Washington	Jno. R. Taylor
Georgetown	Lafayette	Asa McCollum
Denoon	Waukesha	V. M. Willard
Stoner's Prairie	Dane	Wm. Vroman
Seven MileCrk	Sauk	C. B. Strong
Millard	Walworth	Hiram Taylor
Fremont	Brown	Ira Sumner
Pleasant Grove	Kenosha	J. Fredenburg
Westfield	Marquette	R. Cochran
Oenca	Jefferson	Jos. Crandall
Mt Sterling	Crawford	W. T. Sterling
Greenville	Brown	Seymour How
Helenville	Jefferson	O. Bullwinkel
OREGON.		
Bute Creek	Marion	Jeremiah Jack
Oak Point	Lewis	A.S.Abernethy
MINESOTA.		
Lac qui Parle	Dahkotah	S. R. Riggs
Taylor's Falls	Washington	N. C. D. Taylor

NAMES CHANGED.

North Sedgwick, Hancock county, Maine—name changed to "West Sedgwick."

East Eden, Hancock county, Maine—name changed to "Salisbury Cove."

New Durham Centre, Strafford county, New Hampshire—name changed to "Downing's Mills."

Scrantonia, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania—name changed to Scranton.

North Moreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania—name changed to Keelersburg.

Rockhill, Bucks county, Pa.—name changed to "Hagersville."

Golden Hill, Wyoming county, Penn.—name changed to "North Flat."

Pinksville, Clarion county, Penn.—name changed to "Rimersburg."

Cerestown, McKean county, Pennsylvania—name changed to "Ceres," Allegany county New York.

Coal Mines, Chesterfield county, Virginia—name changed to "Blackheth."

Bentivoglis, Albermarle county, Virginia—name changed to "Bentivoglio."

True Blue, Botetourt county, Va.—name changed to "Old Hickory."

Cedar Springs Asylum, Spartansburg district, S. C.—name changed to "Old Cedar Springs."

Santa Fé, Columbia county, Florida—name changed to "Collins."

Centreport, Dallas county, Alabama—name changed to "Elm Bluff."

Hamilton, Autauga county, Alabama—name changed to "Calhoun."

Hodgesville, Itawamba county, Miss.—name changed to "Marietta."

Round Hill, Smith county, Texas—name changed to "Canton."

Montville, Washington county, Texas—name changed to "Long Point."

Indian Creek, Giles county, Tennessee—name changed to "Bunker's Hill."

Pleasant Green, Daviess county, Kentucky—name changed to "Burtonsville."

Clay's Lick, Owen county, Kentucky—name changed to "Gratz."

Sheafer's Mills, Ohio county, Ky.—name changed to "Brigg's Mills."

Locust Forest, Butler county, Ky.—name changed to "Sugar Grove."

Section Ten, Van Wert county, Ohio—name changed to "Delphos."

Dunlap's Prairie, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Leyden."

Pulaski, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin—name changed to "Springvale."

Patch Grove, Grant county, Wisconsin—name changed to "Ursine."

DISCONTINUED.

South Chemung, Chemung county, N. Y.

Tradeville, Westchester county, N. Y.

Green's Corners, Oneida county, N. Y.

Hickorytown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Fearnsville, Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

Pineturn, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Roseneath, Halifax county, North Carolina.

White Oak, Rutherford county, North Carolina.

Quankey, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Harkinsville, Anderson district, South Carolina.

State Line, Floyd county, Georgia.

Holt's Shop, Talbot county, Georgia.

Camp Ground, Appling county, Georgia.

Ark, DeKalb county, Georgia.

Fall River, Marshall county, Alabama.

Orangeburg, Marion county, Mississippi.

Buckatoney, Clarke county, Mississippi.

Ashwood, Tensas parish, Louisiana.

Chickama Bend, Madison parish, Louisiana.

Dry Ridge, Drew county, Arkansas.

Lick Mountain, Conway county, Arkansas.

Centreville, Conway county, Arkansas.

Prairie, Scott county, Arkansas.

Gaines's Bend, Hawkins county, Tennessee.

Homer, Jackson county, Indiana.

Port English, Carroll county, Indiana.

Union, Randolph county, Illinois.

Adamsburg, Gasconade county, Missouri.

Enon, Franklin county, Missouri.

Walnut, Jefferson county, Iowa.

Leyden, Cook county, Illinois.

Buffalo Lake, Marquette county, Wisconsin.

National Courtesy.

The following letter, received on the 17th instant at the Post Office Department from the General Post Office of Great Britain, exhibits a very liberal and friendly spirit on the part of the British government. Their prompt courtesy in forwarding the mails of the *Atlantic* by their own contract packet *Africa*, crediting the United States with the sea-postage, deserves a kind and cordial acknowledgment:

[COPY.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

LONDON, January 30, 1851.

SIR: You will regret to learn that the United States contract packet "Atlantic," which left Liverpool on the 28th December last, with the mails, &c., for New York, having met with an accident to her machinery, was obliged, when within twelve hundred miles of New York, to return and put into Cork harbor, where she arrived on the 22d inst.

The Postmaster General, on being made acquainted with these circumstances, immediately gave directions to the Postmaster of Liverpool to forward the mails which were on board the Atlantic by the British contract packet "Africa," appointed to sail for New York on the first February; and his Lordship, feeling assured that you would have adopted a like liberal course towards this department under similar circumstances, has ordered that the mails shall be sent in their present state, with the amount of sea-postage chargeable upon the letters credited to the United States Post Office, as if the mails had been conveyed to their destined port by an United States packet.

It is understood that the steamer "Cambria" will be despatched from Cork on Tuesday, the fourth proximo, with the cargo of the Atlantic, and orders have been given that a *ship-letter* mail may be forwarded by such vessel.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY.

To the Hon. N. K. HALL,

Postmaster General of the United States.

Modification of Postage.

AN ACT to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places within the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double these rates for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postage has been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention, already concluded or hereafter to be made:) and for a double letter, there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters *shall* hereafter *be* advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular number of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter for any distance exceeding fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with one-fourth the foregoing rates; and *on* all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one-half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript, or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance; in all such cases the postage shall be one-half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid shall, through the inattention of postmasters, or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid: but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be and he is hereby authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon all letters and other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the office of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any

such printed matter or in such package any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided, also*, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto without any additional charge for postage: *And provided, further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to *bona fide* subscribers at one-fourth the rates fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient to facilitate the prepayment of the postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on or attached to envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the Post Office Department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the Post Office Department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General, and the seal of the Post Office Department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes, as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the Post Office Department, or the certificate of the Postmaster General, out of any money in the Treasury arising from the Post Office Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster, sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached, shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such persons shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post office in any city, town, or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the Postmaster General, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by him, at a charge not exceeding *one* [three] at such office, at such time, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe; and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such list, on the day or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster General may specially direct: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German or any other foreign language, which publication shall be in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster General shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced before the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during the fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per cent. the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no post office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the

Postmaster General to establish new post offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed: *And provided, further*, [That the compensation of no postmaster shall be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act.]

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the Post Office Department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress and the other Departments and offices of the Government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the moneys appropriated to the Post Office Department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and remaining undrawn in the Treasury, shall continue subject to the requisition of the Postmaster General, for the service of the Post Office Department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained so undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster General, at all post offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post office, by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same; and all sums so received shall be paid into the Post Office Department: *Provided*, The amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster General to carriers shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the Treasury, by each town or city, under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to coin, at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three-hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eights of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription "United States of America," and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under; and that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and that, in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely—one-half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

Appropriation for Mail Service.

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes, viz:

For transportation of the mails, including the service in California and Oregon, three millions four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails in two steamships from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York; and for transportation by two ships under the same contract, from New York to Havre, at seventy-five thousand dollars each, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, forty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way-letters, forty-five thousand dollars.

For wrapping-paper, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For office furniture, nine thousand dollars.

For advertising, eighty-thousand dollars.

For mail-bags, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For blanks, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, ten thousand dollars.

For mail depredations, and special agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eighty thousand dollars.

For new mail-locks, and keys, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For maps of post routes, six thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of post offices in California, from the dates respectively of their establishment to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-six thousand dollars; or so much thereof as may be necessary in addition to the commissions allowed by law to postmasters: to be expended at such office in such proportions, and under such regulations, as the Postmaster General may direct, and to be accounted for as commissions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint letter-carriers for the delivery of letters from any post office in California or Oregon, and to allow the letter-carriers who may be appointed at any such post office to demand and receive such sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter delivered by them, as may be recommended by the postmaster for whose office such letter-carrier may be appointed; not exceeding five cents for every letter, two cents for every newspaper, and two cents for every ounce of other mailable matter; and the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to empower the special agents of the Post Office Department in California and Oregon, to appoint such letter-carriers in their districts respectively, and to fix the rates of their compensation within the limits aforesaid, subject to, and until the final action of the Postmaster General thereon. And such appointments may be made, and rates of compensation modified, from time to time, as may be deemed expedient; and the rates of compensation may be fixed and graduated in respect to the distance of the place of delivery from the post office for which such carriers are appointed; but the rate of compensation of any such letter-carrier shall not be changed after his appointment, except by the order of the Postmaster General; and such letter-carrier shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, except in cases otherwise provided for in this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or alleged liability for any sum or sums of money, by way of damages or otherwise, under any provision of law relating to the Post Office Department, or the officers, operations, or business thereof, the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such general rules and mode of proceeding as shall to him appear expedient, for the government of the auditor of the Post Office Department, in ascertaining the facts in each case in which it shall be certified to him by such auditor that the interests of the Department probably require the exercise of the power conferred by this act; and upon the facts being ascertained as aforesaid, the said auditor shall have power, with the written consent of the Postmaster General, to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, and to compromise, release, and discharge such claims for such sum or sums of money and damages, on such terms as the said auditor shall deem just and expedient; and in all cases where a judgment shall have been obtained for a debt or damages due the Post Office Department, and it shall satisfactorily appear, by the return of execution or otherwise, that such judgment, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, cannot be collected by due process of law, the said auditor shall be, and he is hereby authorized, with the written consent of the Postmaster General, to compromise such judgment, and accept, in satisfaction thereof, less than the amount of such judgment: *Provided*, That the power conferred by this section shall not extend to any case of fine, penalty, forfeiture, disability, alleged liability or claim which shall be incurred, accrue, or arise, subsequent to the passage of this act; or to any judgment obtained after the passage thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to allow hereafter to the special agents of the Post Office Department the annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more shall be expended for this purpose, during the present year, than is already appropriated in this act.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

Foreign Mails.

The Post Office Department advertises under date of 3d February, for proposals to be received until the 9th of May next, (to be decided by the 15th of May) for carrying the mails for four years, from July, 1851, to 30th June, 1855.

From Charleston, South Carolina;
By Savannah, Georgia, and Key West, Florida;
To Havana, in the Island of Cuba, 670 miles, twice a month and back, in steamships.
Leave Charleston on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Havana by the 6th and the 20th of the same month;
Leave Havana on the 8th and 22d of each month;
Arrive at Charleston by the 13th and 27th of same month.

Proposals to touch at St. Augustine, Indian Key, Key Biscayne, or Miami, and Key Vaccas, (either one or all,) are invited.

Proposals for commencing at New

York, Savannah, Pensacola, or New Orleans, will also be considered.

Proposals for more frequent conveyance will be considered.

It advertises under date of 12th February, for proposals to be received until 1st April, for carrying the mail from 1st July, 1851, to 30th June, 1852, in Iowa. on route 4745:

From Muscatine at 6 a m, once a week, Saturday;

By Tipton, Rome, Anamosa, Peaks, Delhi, Ead's Grove, and Garnavillo;

To Prairie du Chien by 12 m, next Tuesday, 120 miles;

And back between 1 p m Tuesday and 6 p m next Friday.

Proposals to commence route at Tipton to connect with one of the trips on route 4702 will be considered.

List of Acts and Resolutions

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-First Congress.

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act to change the terms of the circuit courts for the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania.

An act to amend the act to change the time for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Ohio.

An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts.

An act authorising the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the United States Government, in the protection of the northeastern frontier.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia for advances made for the use of United States, in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838.

An act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

An act for the relief of the administrators of Major Frederick D. Mills, deceased.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States.

An act for the relief of Gamaliel Taylor (late marshal of the district of Indiana) and his sureties.

An act to limit the liabilities of ship-owners, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Charlotte Lynch.

An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.

An act to authorize the exchange of a lot on the military site of Fort Hamilton for an equal quantity of ground adjoining said site.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late General Walker K. Armistead, of the army of the United States.

An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847 and 1848.

An act to create additional collection districts in the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled an act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.

An act for the relief of Hubert H. Booley.

An act for the settlement of certain classes of private land claims "within the limits of the De Bastrop Grant," and for allowing preemptions to certain actual settlers in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop grant in favor of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Hardin.

An act for the relief of H. J. McClintock, Harrison Gill, and Mansfield Carter.

An act to grant to the New Haven and New London Railroad Company the right of way through the custom-house lot in New London.

An act for the relief of Cincinnatus Trousdale and John G. Connelly, of Arkansas.

An act providing for an additional term of the United States circuit and district courts at Chicago, in the district of Illinois.

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An act to authorize the legislative assemblies of the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories, and for other purposes.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United Statee for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act for the relief of Joseph D. Ward and Isaac Watts Griffith.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act to reduce and modify the rates of post-

age in the United States, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30th, 1852, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act for the relief of Sayles J. Bowen.

An act for the relief of the widow of the late Lieut. Col. William Gray, deceased.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Frederick Dunive," approved August 14th, 1848.

An act for the relief of Dunning R. McNair.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert S. Burrough and of Stephen Hopkins.

An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon, and an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act to establish certain post routes in the United States and the Territories thereof.

An act making appropriations for lighthouses, lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

RESOLUTIONS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

A joint resolution providing for auditing and settling the accounts of the public printers during the recess of Congress.

A joint resolution in relation to the accounts of John de Neufville & Son.

A resolution changing the mode of appointing the clerks of the treasurers of the mints of the United States.

A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary.

A resolution for the appointment of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

A resolution directing the distribution of the works of Alexander Hamilton, and for other purposes.

RESOLUTIONS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A joint resolution explaining the acts of 7th July, 1838, March 3d, 1843, and January 17th, 1844.

A joint resolution providing for an adjustment of the accounts of John D. Colmesnil, president of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Supremacy of the Seas—Collins and Cunard.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 11th.

Racing is the great passion of the Englishman. Horce-racing, boat-racing, foot-racing, donkey-racing—no kind of racing comes amiss to him. Wherever the Englishman goes he must have his races. There are regular boat races at the Cook's Strait settlements, in New Zealand, and there is a race course at Sierra Leone.

A race is even now "coming off," on which England has a stake of terrible magnitude.—We allude to that race of an indefinite number of heats, now running on the Atlantic, by Cunard's and Collin's ocean steamers. The stake is neither more nor less than the ascendency on the seas. We use the word not in a silly and obsolete sense of those who used to dream of any one nation asserting by force of arms a mastery in maratime affairs over all other nations. Henceforth there can be no sovereign nation: the great community of nations is and must continue a republic. But even in republics there are individuals who possess more wealth, more power than others. England is still the first citizen of the community of nations; the flag of England is still the foremost on the ocean. If England loses the Cunard and Collins race, it will be an event of bad omen for her maratime pre-eminence. French pageants at Cherbourg, Russian demonstrations on the Baltic, can only alarm old women in and out of petticoats. Pre-eminence at sea must belong to the nation which possesses the most numerous and best appointed mercantile marine, and the most important branch of the country's mercantile marine will ere long be its ocean steamers. If it be true that an American steamer has beaten our fastest and finest vessels on an Atlantic voyage, it is high time that we had a more searching inquiry into the state of our ocean steam communication than vouchsafed by Mr. Henley's committee.

According to the New York accounts, the American ocean steamer Pacific made her last voyage from Liverpool to New York in ten days $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours from wharf to wharf. We suspect the time was a little longer. A writer in yesterday's *Times* states that the Pacific left Liverpool at 2 p. m. on the 11th of September. The New York papers state that it reached that city at 5h. 45m. p. m. on the 21st ult. Add 4h. 45m. for the difference of the time occasioned by difference of longitude, and we have 10 days $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the length of the passage.

The English ocean steamer Asia is said to have made her last homeward voyage in ten days 7 hours. Allowance must, however, be made for the greater speed with which, owing to the set of the currents, the voyage from America to England is accomplished, than the voyage from England to America. The Asia's outward voyage to New York was accomplished in 10 days 11 hours 36 minutes, mean steaming time. From this, we are told, must be deducted 5 hours for the detour by Halifax,—

But this allowance is in excess; the increased distance is not the only element to be considered; the less resistance from oceanic currents on the Halifax route ought also to be taken into account.

On the whole, we are disposed to admit that the Pacific, not the Asia, has made the quickest passage yet made between Liverpool and New York. It is, however, a neck and neck affair. In July last the American ocean steamer Atlantic made the voyage from New York to Liverpool in ten days, eight hours, twenty minutes, only one hour and twenty minutes in excess of the time taken by the Asia.

We are anxious to state the facts correctly, for there is an evident and not unnatural straining, on the part both of English and Americans, to make out the best case for their respective steamers. Even on the assumption that the victory is still doubtful, the result cannot be very gratifying to our national pride.—Cunard's company have had ten years' practice; the first experiment in Atlantic steam navigation, on the part of the Americans, was made last year by the New York and Bremen steamers. The Pacific and Atlantic are the first steamers launched by the Collins company. Yet one of these trial ships, if it have not beaten, has equalled the matured production of Cunard's company. Is there any thing in the history of our ocean steam navigation that can account for this?

Some ten years back government, unable or unwilling to carry the mails across the Atlantic, granted a contract to Mr. Samuel Cunard, which that fortunate gentleman is understood to have sold at a great premium to a Glasgow company for the conveyance by steam vessels of her majesty's mails between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston. In 1846 this contract was renewed for ten years from the 1st of January, 1848; and, in expectation of the American competition which has since arisen, leave was given to omit Halifax, and make the voyage direct from Liverpool to New York. Both the original contract and its extension were given without any competition. The owners of the Great Western and other steam vessels, who had risked their money in establishing the practicability of making the Atlantic voyage, were unceremoniously brushed aside, and the contractor has had a virtual monopoly of the steam communication between the United States and this country for the last ten years. For this service the country pays 140,000*l* per annum.

Following the example of the English government, the United States granted in 1848 to a New York company, a contract for carrying the mails to Liverpool; and their two first vessels, the Atlantic and Pacific, made their appearance this year, to be followed next spring by the Arctic and the Baltic. The Cunard company, thus put on their mettle, constructed the Asia and the Africa, which were also placed on the station this year. The result of the contest, as far as it has been carried, is stated above.

"We are ten years before you in ship building," said a Yankee skipper the other day, "and ten years behind you in machinery; five years more and we will be ahead of you in both." To prove Jonathan wrong, we shall have to get up some competition at home, and not wait to be taught the old lesson that there is no such thing in nature as an improving monopoly.

Cunard's company commenced with vessels of 1,100 tons and engines of 350-horse power. They have, step by step, reached 2,300 tons and 900-horse power. But the size and power are the only things changed; the model has remained the same. The Asia, of 2,300 tons, is an enlarged edition of the Britania, of 1,100 tons, and goes bowling down the Mersey, carrying a sea before her enough to swamp a revenue cruiser.

The American steamers are of larger tonnage and less power than the Asia and Africa, but of exquisite model. They are "ten years ahead" of the Asia and Africa, as far as the hulls are concerned, and as far behind in the engines. They slip down the Mersey with scarce a ripple at the bow, dividing the water like a Gravesend steamer. In accommodation, ventilation, and general arrangement, the American vessels are far superior to any thing that has been before seen in this country.

It will doubtless be said that we attach too much importance to the success of our trans-Atlantic cousins. We shall be told that "One swallow does not make a summer—one extraordinary passage is not a fair criterion." We shall be advised to wait for a twelvemonth before we give an opinion. In spite, however, of these and other wise saws that may be poured out, we confess that to us the voyage of the Atlantic and the Pacific look like "the handwriting on the wall" to our rulers, which it behooves them to lay to heart.

United States Mail Steamer Arctic.

This magnificent ocean steamship arrived in our harbor yesterday morning, after a very boisterous passage of thirteen days from the Mersey. She left Liverpool on the 13th inst., with thirty-five passengers, a large and valuable freight, and had on board when starting about 1000 tons of coal. The captain finding the supply of fuel decreasing rapidly, very prudently bore up for this port. This adds one more to the thousand and one proofs of the desirableness of making Halifax harbor, if not a terminus, at least an intermediate packet station. In common with many other citizens, we had the pleasure of visiting this really splendid ship yesterday. We are happy to bear testimony to the civility and attention extended by the Arctic's officers to all who enjoyed the privilege. Nothing can possibly surpass the magnificence of this the first of the Collins line that has yet paid us a visit. So many descriptions of these vessels have already been published, by those infinitely more competent than us, that any recapitulation would be altogether superfluous. Every thing on board, including the mammoth engines, is in the most perfect order. The interior arrangements of the Arctic far, very far, surpass in elegance any thing of the kind previously seen in Halifax.—*Halifax, (N. S.) Chronicle.*

Great Sale of Coins.

Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons commenced last evening the sale of the collection of coins, medals, and autographs of the late Dr. Lewis Roper, deceased, of this city. It is probably unequalled by any private collection in the United States, and the announcement of its sale created quite a stir among our *virtuoso*. The sales last evening were confined to American coins and medals; the bidding was very spirited, and some of the prices paid were extremely high. A half dollar, with the head of Washington, dated 1792, brought the enormous price of $18. Two Washington cents, date 1791, brought respectively $1 62½ and $1 75, and one of 1792 brought $2 12½. Four other Washington cents were sold for $2 20. An American silver dollar of 1838, with the flying eagle, brought the extravagant price of $5, and a half dollar of the same coinage, $7 25! Two dollar pieces of 1836 brought $3 25; one 1839, $1 75; and a dollar and half dollar of 1794, $1 75; while another half dollar of '39 sold for $2 10. Four old Massachusetts shillings brought $3 60, and a three penny Massachusetts piece sold for $2. A "half disme" of 1792 brought $2; two old Annapolis shillings, $1 75; a half cent of 1792, $2 40; a gold dollar of 1836, $2 37; two old cents and eight half cents, $1 50; and a three cent silver piece, 90 cents. The actual value in metal, of the lot of American coins, scarcely exceeded $10, and yet they brought about $66.

Among the medals sold was a gold one issued on the storming of Stony Point, valued at $30. It sold for $38. Two silver medals of Washington, $3 24; a silver medal of George II., $1; a copper medal, (Kittaning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, September 8, 1756,) $1; *Libertas Americana*, $2 12; copper medals of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; $1 75 each; do. of J. Q. Adams, $2 50; gilt medals of J. Q. Adams, $1, and 62½ cents, respectively; 62½ cents and $1 12 were paid for copper medals of Martin Van Buren, and 50 cents and $1 for similar medals of John Tyler. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* A copper medal of Com. John Paul Jones sold for $2 12; one of Commodore Decatur, $2 12; one of Commodore Hull, $2, and a number of other naval medals, at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1 50. A gold locket, with the head of Washington ruled on glass, was struck off at $2; a fragment of old Independence bell at 50 cents.

The great mass of the collection remains unsold, and the sale will be continued this evening. Among them are several hundred ancient Roman and Greek coins, of gold, silver, and copper; Italian, Papal, and Episcopal coins; English coins, from the time of Canute to Victoria; French coins, from Charlemagne to Napoleon, and other coins of all the European nations, besides numerous medals of great historical interest. There is also a collection of numismatic works, and numerous rare and valuable autographs.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, 21*st*.

Butter.

We have, in the eighth report of the American Institute of the city of New York, a valuable article on butter, prepared, as we understand, by General Chandler, the superintendent. One hundred parts of cream, he says, contains four-and-a-half of butter and three-and-a-half of curd. This curd must be *wholly separated* from the butter, or *it will not keep*.—The best way to do this probably is by washing it out with cold water. This operation is said to be much facilitated by mixing with the butter, when it comes from the churn, about two table-spoonsful of salt and one ounce of clean sugar to twelve pounds of butter. This seems to dissolve the curd and renders its expression more easy, and, besides, improves the flavor of the article.

The following were the prices of butter, at various periods, at the Greenwich Hospital in England, as given by McCulloch:

In 1782.....10 cents per lb.
In 1790.....13 "
In 1806.....28 "
In 1812.....31 "
In 1817, declined to 18 cents per lb.
In 1823, further to 15 " "
In 1827, advanced to 16½ " "
In 1832.....17½ " "

Assuming the population of the United States as twenty-two millions, and that each person consumes half a pound per week, the annual consumption will be five hundred and seventy-two millions of pounds; which, at fourteen cents a pound, are worth upwards of eighty millions of dollars. The average produce, per cow, of butter, has been estimated at one hundred and sixty-eight pounds per annum: therefore, 3,405,000 cows would be required to produce that amount of butter.

Though butter is not a profitable product in the vicinity of cities and large populations, where milk can readily be sold, yet it may be doubtless rendered much more lucrative by a more perfect preparation, so that its sweetness may be long preserved after transportation.—Such butter may be always sold with no trouble at fair prices. But the great majority of the article brought to market is good for little when first made, or becomes soon rancid, and consequently of much inferior value, from negligence in curing.

The operation of making butter is more delicate than is commonly supposed. The churning requires a pure atmosphere; any taint on which will be sure to injure the butter, even for immediate use, and it will not keep long. The utmost cleanliness, therefore, should be observed in every part of the process. We have already remarked that the curd should be pressed completely out; we now observe that only the purest rock salt should be used.—Kegs made to contain twenty or twenty-five pounds, of well-seasoned white oak, strongly hooped, are recommended to pack the butter in. Before using them the kegs should be scalded and saturated with a strong pickle of rock salt. Kegs of butter thus prepared and headed up are to be packed in tierces of convenient size, also to be made of white oak, well hooped. Fill these tierces with a strong pickle of the same sort, and they are ready for transportation. Butter thus put up here, we under-

stand, has been opened in California as sweet as when it left our shores.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Unclaimed Dividends.

In the debate in the Senate of this State on the question of raising a committee to ascertain the amount of unclaimed dividends in the banks, and unclaimed deposits in the savings banks, it was stated that about $3,000,000 had accumulated in the banks during the last twenty-four years of unclaimed dividends, and over $14,000,000 of unclaimed deposits in the savings banks. The sums appear incredibly large and if found to be true, it is time for legislative interference. There is no reason that the banks should have the privilege of using money not belonging to them than individuals. The fact was stated that the Troy Savings' Bank purchased a lot and built an elegant banking house out of the unclaimed funds, not knowing any better use to put them to.—*New York Express.*

Emigration to New York.

The Commissioners of Emigration have made their report to the Legislature for the year ending 31st December, 1850. It shows a decrease of arrivals of 7,902, as compared with 1849, attributable to a stoppage in the current of German emigration. Of the arrivals 19,972 were citizens, and 212,796 aliens, making a total of 232,768. Of these were natives of—

Ireland.....	117,038	Germany	45,535
England.....	28,163	Scotland.....	6,772
France.....	3,462	Norway.....	3,150
Switzerland..	2,380	Wales.....	1,529
Holland.....	1,174	Sweden.....	1,110
West Indies..	554	Italy	476
Spain	257	Belgium	230
Poland	188	Sardinia	165
Nova Scotia..	164	South America	104
Denmark....	90	Portugal.....	65
Canada.....	61	Mexico.....	41
East Indies..	32	Sicily	28
Russia.....	18	China.....	11
Greece.....	4	Turkey	4

These passengers arrived in 1,912 vessels.
[*New Yorker.*

The true Official Spirit.

Colonel Shelladay, the United States Marshall for Iowa, recently addressed a Union meeting at Dubuque, and speaking of the Fugitive Slave law, said :

"But, sir, I now announce to this meeting, and to the world, that so soon as I refuse to perform my official duty, under this or any other law of my country, that moment I will cease to be a Government officer. Sir, I have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution, and to perform my duties according to law, and when I fail to do so let the shades of my fathers arise from the tomb to rebuke me ; and let the detestation of all good men pursue me deep into a traitor's grave."

Land Warrants.

Our subscribers who are directly interested in the land claims arising under the act of 28th Sept. 1850, and those who are acting as the agents of others, have already been made aware through other channels, of the failure of the bill intended to make the land warrants assignable. It must add some bitterness to the disappointment to know that there was a large majority of both houses of Congress in favor of its passage, as we suppose the claimants were, to a man ; and that the bill would certainly have become a law but for the pressure of other business before the Senate, during the closing days of the session.

There was some hope upon the adjournment, that the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Stuart, would revise his former opinion, and, in deference to the universal wishes of claimants, and the manifest intention and views of Congress—as indicated by the proceedings on the bill above mentioned—allow the warrants to be assigned. These hopes, we are sorry to say, are at an end. Within the last few days he has made a decision, reaffirming, as we learn, his former decision, and refusing to permit a patent to be issued upon a land warrant located by an assignee.

New Postage Law, &c.

We insert in our paper for this month, two acts passed at the late session of Congress; one in relation to the Post Office Department, and the other providing for the establishment of Military Asylums for disabled soldiers.

The Post office act reduces the postage on letters and newspapers, and makes other material changes in the existing system. It will be perceived that it is not to go into operation until the 1st of July next ; between which and now there will be ample time, not only for Postmasters to study its provisions, but for the Department to digest and issue the necessary instructions founded on them and those not thereby superseded. This we have every reason to believe will be speedily and well done.

By the other bill, it will be seen that Pensioners, in certain cases, are allowed admission into the Asylums on condition of relinquishing the allowances they receive. This may prove a great boon to all whose pensions are inadequate to their support—or who may suffer for the want of near or kind relatives, and may find in them the nearest approximation which their condition allows to the comforts of home. We hope Postmasters will make known the provisions of this bill to Pensioners residing within their respective deliveries.

Population of the United States.

States.	Free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.	Number of Representatives and fractions.	
Maine .	582,026	.....	.....	6	22,970
N. H...	318,003	.....	.....	3	38,475
Mass...	994,724	.....	.....	10	62,964
Vt.....	314,322	.....	.....	3	34.794
R. I....	147,549	.....	.....	1	54,373
Conn...	370,913	.....	.....	3	91,385
N. Y...	3,098,818	.....	.....	33	24,010
N. J...	489,868	52	.....	5	24,019
Penn...	2,341,204	.....	.....	25	11,804
Ohio...	1,981,940	.....	.....	21	25,244
Indiana	990,258	.....	.....	10	58,498
Wis....	305,596	.....	.....	3	26,068
Mich...	397,576	.....	.....	4	24,872
Illinois.	850,000	.....	.....	9	11,416
Iowa...	192,000	.....	.....	2	5,648
Calif'a.	200,000	.....	.....	2	13,648
Md	492,661	90,355	546,874	5	80,994
Va.....	940,000	460,000	1,246,000	13	4,712
N. C...	575,000	288,000	748,000	8	2,640
S. C...	280,000	350,000	490,000	5	24,120
Ga.....	555,000	365,000	774,000	8	28,592
Fla....	45,000	22,000	58,200	1	
Ala....	440,000	330,000	638,000	6	78,994
Miss...	300,000	320,000	492,000	5	26,120
La	250,000	200,000	370,000	3	90,472
Texas .	120,000	50,000	150,000	1	56,824
Ark....	150,000	45,000	177,000	1	83,824
Mo....	590,000	91,547	644,928	6	85,872
Tenn...	800,000	250,000	950,000	10	18,240
Ky....	782,000	211,000	908,600	9	70,016
Dela...	90,277	2,332	91,676	1	
				222	

ENTIRE POPULATION.

	Free.	Slave.
Free States.....	13,574,797	
Slave States.....	6,409,938	3,075,234
District and Terri's.	197,985	3,500
	20,182,720	3,078,734

The entire *representative population* is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as but 222 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States eleven having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to Representatives for such fractions will most probably be Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky—11.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fractions, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz: Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, N. York 1, N. Carolina 1, S. Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Rhode Island 1.

The free States gain six members and lose four. The slave States gain four and lose six.

Republic.

THE NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL U. STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The ships composing this line are—

The ATLANTIC....Capt. West,
The PACIFIC..... Capt. Nye.
The ARCTIC.....Capt. Luce.
The BALTIC.....Capt. Comstock.
The ADRIATIC.....Capt. Grafton.

THESE ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to ensure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, $130. Exclusive use of extra size staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New York 35*l.* An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

No berth can be secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New York.	*From Liverpool.*
Wednesday, Mar. 5th	Saturday, March 8th.
Wednesday, Mar. 19	Saturday, " 22d.
Wednesday, April 2d.	Wednesday, Apr. 9th
Wednesday, Apr. 16th.	Wednesday, " 30th.
Wednesday, May 10th.	Wednesday, May 14th.
Saturday, " 24th.	Wednesday " 28th.
Saturday, June 7th.	Wednesday, June 11th.
Saturday, " 21st.	Wednesday, " 25th.
Saturday, July 5th.	Wednesday, July 9th.
Saturday, " 19th.	Wednesday, " 23d.
Saturday, Aug. 2d.	Wednesday, Aug. 6th.
Saturday, " 16th.	Wednesday, " 20th.
Saturday, " 30th.	Wednesday, Sept. 3d.
Saturday, Sept. 13th.	Wednesday, " 17th.
Saturday, " 27th.	Wednesday, Oct. 1st.
Saturday, Oct. 11th.	Wednesday, " 15th.
Saturday, " 25th	Wednesday, " 29th.
Saturday, Nov. 8th.	Wednesday, Nov. 12th.
Saturday, " 22d.	Wednesday, " 26th.
Saturday, Dec. 6th.	Saturday, Dec. 13th.
Saturday, " 20th.	Saturday, " 27th.

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS,
No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
To BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.,
Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & Co.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London.
Or L. DRAPER, jr.,
8 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

☞ After the first of April next the rate of freight by the above steamers, from Liverpool, will be materially reduced.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE U. S. MAIL LINE to SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN—The steamers of this Company will sail regularly once a month as follows :—

FROM NEW YORK 1851.

WASHINGTON, G. W. Floyd, com.	Saturday, 22d February.
	Saturday, 19th April.
	Saturday, 14th June.
	Saturday, 9th August.
	Saturday, 4th October.
	Saturday, 29th Nov.
HERMANN, E. Crabtree, com.	Saturday, 22d March.
	Saturday, 17th May.
	Saturday, 12th July.
	Saturday, 6th Sept.
	Saturday, 1st Nov.
	Saturday, 27th Dec.

FROM BREMEN.

WASHINGTON,	Friday, 21st March.
	Friday, 16th May.
	Friday, 11th July.
	Friday, 5th Sept.
	Friday, 31st October
HERMANN,	Friday, 18th April.
	Friday, 13th June.
	Friday, 8th August.
	Friday, 3d October.
	Friday, 28th Nov.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

WASHINGTON,	Wednesday, 26th March.
	Wednesday, 21st May.
	Wednesday, 16th July.
	Wednesday, 10th Sept.
	Wednesday, 5th ov.
HERMANN,	Wednesday, 23d April.
	Wednesday, 18th June.
	Wednesday, 13th Aug.
	Wednesday, 8th Oct.
	Wednesday, 3d Dec.

Passage from New York to Southampton or Bremen,

First Cabin..... $120.

Second Cabin..... $60.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

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MOLLER, SAND & REIRD, 50 Broadway. New York.

C. A. HEINEKEN & Co., Bremen.

MARTINEAU, CROSKEY & Co., Southampton.

WILLIAM ISELIN, Havre.

NEW YORK AND HAVRE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, the FRANKLIN, J. A. Wotton, commander, and the HUMBOLT, D. Lines, commander, will leave New York, Havre, and Southampton, for the year 1851, on the following days :—

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Humbolt,	"	8th March.
Franklin,	"	5th April.
Humbolt,	"	3d May.
Franklin,	"	31st May.
Humbolt,	"	28th June.
Franklin,	"	26th July.
Humbolt,	"	23d August.
Franklin,	"	20th Sept.
Humbolt,	"	18th October.
Franklin,	"	15th Nov.
Humbolt,	"	13th December.

LEAVE HAVRE.

Franklin,	Wednesday,	12th March.
Humbolt,	"	9th April.
Franklin,	"	7th May.
Humbolt,	"	4th June.
Franklin,	"	2d July.
Humbolt,	"	30th July.
Franklin,	"	27th August.
Humbolt,	"	24th Sept.
Franklin,	"	22d October.
Humbolt,	"	19th Nov.
Franklin,	"	17th December.

Stopping at SOUTHAMPTON both ways.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, of 2200 tons burthen each, are not surpassed, either for speed, strength, and comfort, by any vessels afloat : their accommodations for passengers are of the most approved kind.

Stopping at Southampton both going and returning, they offer to passengers proceeding to London advantages over any other route, in the economy both of time and money.

Price of Passage,

From New York to Southampton or Havre..... $120

From Havre or Southampton to N. Y. Fr.805

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post Office.

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